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MORE OUTRAGES IN MALAYA

Gunmen Kill Two Chinese Rubber Merchants

POLICE POWERS EXTENDED

Singapore, June 18.—The sweeping powers conferred on the police to deal with the terrorism of strong-arm gangs were extended today to the whole Federation of Malaya, it was officially announced in Kuala Lumpur tonight. The powers do not extend to the Colony of Singapore.

Emergency powers were applied yesterday to cover the States of Perak and Johore. The wave of terrorist murders spread last night to North Malaya.

At Kedah, gunmen killed two Chinese rubber merchants. Chinese gunmen shot a rubber contractor through the neck in the presence of his wife on the Dublin Estate, Kulim.

Creech Jones Heckled By Colonialists

London, June 18.—Black students from Britain's colonies heckled Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones tonight, urging him to speak the truth when he discussed economic problems of the British Empire.

He was interrupted frequently. Once it took the chairman several minutes to restore order among the audience, which was made up mostly of British Colonial peoples resident in London.

Mr Creech Jones said, "We recognize that all is not well in the territories under British control," but he said many of the problems of Colonial policy do not arise from any weakness on the part of Europeans.

That one got him one round, of boots.

"The policy," Mr Creech Jones said, "is to sack the old imperialism and create fuller understanding and good will with the Colonial people." He said that British prestige and conscience will not tolerate a squallid, shabby policy.

The meeting at which he spoke was organized by the Fabian Society, a group of Socialist intellectuals.—Associated Press.

The wounded man ran towards a house but the gunmen chased him and killed him with three more shots. The dead man was recently involved in a court case when 11 labourers were sent to prison for intimidating other labourers.

Four armed Chinese at Baling, a few miles from the Singapore border, shot dead a Chinese rubber merchant, the head man of the Chinese community, while he was walking through the village.

Reservists of the Malay Regiment—natives of Malaya—were today being recalled to the colours to help police and troops put down terrorism.

Members of the wartime Volunteer Force—mostly Europeans—will also be asked to help, it was believed.

They would take over guard and escort duties from the police and relieve them for watches armed with Sten guns borrowed from the Army.

CENTRE OF TENSION

The present centre of tension is Tapan, 40 miles south of Ipoh, and the estates where three British planters were murdered earlier this week. Police and Gurkha reinforcements have been sent to the district.

The Singapore Free Press said today that Communist killers were expected to strike soon in this area, which is the centre of rubber and mining interests. Large arms dumps are suspected.

Mr Malcolm MacDonald, the Commissioner General for South East Asia, today flew to Kuala Lumpur, 210 miles northwest of Singapore, to discuss the emergency with Sir Edward Gent, the High Commissioner to the Federation of Malaya. He was accompanied by the Governor of Singapore, Sir Franklin Gimson.

The latest terrorist attack reported was made yesterday against Mr J. Rudge, the European assistant at the Payalong Estate at Johore, who was shot at while riding a cycle on the estate, but was not hit.

In Johore last night, a gang raided the Union Estate on the Labis Road, burned the European manager's bungalow, four smoke-houses, other estate buildings, and sabotaged the factory and machinery.

LISTOWEL CRITICISED

The United Planting Association of Malaya has protested to the Rubber Growers' Association in London against the statement on Malaya in the House of Lords on Wednesday by Lord Listowel, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs.

Lord Listowel said Sir Edward Gent, the High Commissioner for Malaya, had acted with firmness and with considerable anticipation of the serious trouble.

The Singapore Free Press said today that Lord Listowel's defence of Sir Edward Gent had "barely been exceeded in its contempt for the listeners' intelligence."

Lord Listowel's experience in Malaya was confined to 18 days, most of which were spent with the Sultan, the paper said. "The High Commissioner and the Federal Government do not enjoy the confidence of the general public," it declared.—Reuter.

PALESTINE CONFERENCE ABANDONED

London, June 18.—Count Folke Bernadotte, United Nations Mediator in the Holy Land, at least temporarily abandoned any plans he may have had for bringing fully-representative delegates of Israel and the Arab states together around a conference table, according to well-informed sources here tonight.

This move is attributed to Arab opposition to the existence of a Jewish state.

In Tel-Aviv, meanwhile, the Count, before leaving for his peace headquarters in Rhodes, said the situation in Palestine, except for a few minor incidents, was under control.

He told correspondents he had not called for a peace conference although Jewish and Arab delegates would assist in trying to reach a peaceful settlement in Palestine.

NOT DELEGATES

The Count stressed that the Arab and Jewish representatives who would follow him to Rhodes would be experts and not delegates, and would have no power to take decisions.

They would be there to supply information which might lead to a basis for negotiations.

The Mediator, who had been in Tel-Aviv yesterday and today for talks with Jewish leaders, said it was "too early to be hopeful" of peace prospects, although truce-bound Palestine was "under control" except for a few minor incidents.

United Nations military observers, meanwhile, are now at their posts throughout the Middle East to supervise implementation of the cease-fire order.

The vital question of Jewish Jerusalem's water supply—now rationed to two gallons a day—was under discussion by the United Nations three-man Truce Commission in the Holy City, the Count said.—Reuter.

Truce Observers Leave For Palestine



Headed by Capt. Solomon David Willingham (second from left, front) of Portland, Ore., a group of Navy and Marine officers boards a military transport plane at Washington, D.C., for Palestine to serve as truce observers with 14 other U.S. officers. In the ground (left to right) front: Marine Maj. Roy D. Miller of Cincinnati, Capt. Willingham, Capt. Daniel Thomas Eddy, Honolulu, T.H.; Comdr. Harold D. Huxley, San Francisco; Comdr. Carson Hawkins, Reno, Nev.; (rear) Marine Maj. Regan Fuller of Washington and Lt. Vladimir L. Rychly of Cicero, Ill.—AP Picture.

SOVIETS ARMING CHINESE COMMUNISTS

Washington, June 18.—Mr Chen Li-fu today told the press that the Chinese Government has proof that the Russians are helping to arm the Chinese Communists.

The Vice-President of the Legislative Yuan met the press at the Embassy in the presence of the Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Wellington Koo. Chen said that Chinese intelligence agents have reported that some of the "arsenal" in Manchuria, looted by the Russians and carried to Siberia after VJ Day has been returned across the border and is now operated by Chinese Communists.

Chen said, "The Communists have been receiving substantial aid from their friends abroad." He said that friends of the Nationalists have also been giving aid but it is inadequate.

Chen said the arsenal equipment is in addition to the Japanese arms which the Russians permitted the Communists to take after the end of hostilities. He said that no formal protest has been made to Russia regarding the return of the arsenal.

CURRENCY REFORM

Chen issued a prepared statement on the Chinese currency reform explaining that he anticipated questions and did not want to be misquoted on such an important subject.

"As you know, China is in the midst of inflation and the value of her currency depreciates proportionately with the speed of inflation. Economic and financial experts in China have long tried to devise some remedy to the situation. Many plans for currency reorganization or reform have been devised. However, regardless of whether the plans are based on the gold standard or return to use of silver, the plan can only succeed if more stable conditions can be achieved," said the prominent Kuomintang leader.

Mr Chen continued: "The Chinese government and people are trying their utmost to achieve such conditions. In the meantime, some degree of currency stabilization which must prevent any attempt at currency reorganization might become possible through judicious utilization, external and internal resources and improvement of the general conditions."

GENTLEMAN SCHOLAR

Dr Koo interspersed that Chinese and American people are still discussing the stabilization programme here but there are no "formal negotiations." But Dr Koo said he hoped the ECA Silliman group will study the Chinese inflation "from the American point of view."

Dr Koo praised Chen as a "gentleman scholar" who is a "theoretician of the Chinese government system" but at the same time a determined man of action.

Dr Koo told reporters that Chen is "far from Mr Hyde or a big bad wolf" and not as he has been described by "your conferees in China."

Mr Chen declined to say when he thought that Russia will leave Dairen. He said, "We hope that the

1945 treaty will be carried out." Dr Koo added, "Never say die. We keep on hoping."

Dr Koo said Russia "clings" to the "technical position" that since the peace treaty with Japan is not signed it has the right to remain.

Mr Chen said, "We hope that a peace conference will be held as early as possible." Chen said that the \$125,000,000 military aid programme for China will be a "substantial help although we believe it will not be adequate; if we get it promptly the usefulness of the aid will be increased."—United Press.

QUITE A NICE LITTLE PROFIT

Kimberley, June 18.—The world-famous diamond firm of De Beers made a profit last year of £8,790,000 before tax deduction, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, the Chairman, told the Annual General Meeting here today.

The demand for diamonds is undoubtedly established on as firm basis as at any time in the past," he said, "and we are justified in looking forward to the future with considerable confidence."

The profit in 1946 was £7,352,000. The total sales last year were £24,478,000, including more than £4,000,000 for industrial diamonds.—Reuter.

THE CHILDREN GOT THEIR WAY

Rome, June 18.—Two thousand ragged children took the Rome Prefecture by assault today, demanding that they be sent to seaside camps during the summer months.

As the Police hesitated to use riot sticks, the poor children fought their way into the office of Vice Prefect Donati and refused to leave until he had given them a written promise that they would be sent to camps next month.

The children, all from Rome's poor quarter were escorted to the Prefecture by their mothers who then stood aside and let the urchins fight it out.—United Press.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED

Prague, June 18.—General Karel Janousek, wartime head of the Czechoslovak air force, was sentenced to death by a military court today on charges of espionage in company with a mystery woman. The sentence was commuted immediately to 18 years in prison.

His military rank was reduced to that of a private. Janousek was arrested several weeks ago while trying to cross the border on foot into Germany.—Associated Press.

GEORGETOWN RIOTING

Frigate Speeding To Br. Guiana Port

London, June 18.—The Colonial Office announced tonight that 1,350-ton frigate, Sparrow, carrying 112 men is speeding to Georgetown in British Guiana where rioting broke out this week.

Governor Sir Charles Woolley reported to the Colonial Office that rioting died down today. Four persons were killed and 11 wounded when the Police detachment opened fire against a mob attacking a factory near Georgetown on Wednesday.

The Colonial Office said the violence was a climax to the strike by the sugar cutters which started on May 14 and now paralyses seven sugar states. The sugar cutters are striking for better working conditions.

The Colonial Office said that there had been labour unrest in British Guiana since April when Lachman Singh organised the Guiana Independent Workers' Union in opposition to the ten-year-old Man Power Citizens' Association, the principal union of the sugar industry workers.

The Government has refused to recognise Singh's union.—United Press.

Chinese Immigrants Detained

Manila, June 18.—Intensifying their drive against smuggling of aliens, four Chinese were arrested by the immigration authorities in Davao, southern Philippines, on Thursday, for failing to produce entry papers.—Reuter.

A Recent Advance in Milk Dietetics

THE DELICIOUS
CHOCOLATEY FLAVOUR

BOSCO

Milk Amplifier

Makes Milk More
Nutritious

How Bosco Is Made

Bosco is made by an exclusive method in which the selected pure ingredients—cocoa, barley malt and sugar—are blended by predigestion, just as would occur in the body, which brings out Bosco's rich chocolatey flavour.

Why Iron is Important in the Diet
Iron is essential for the formation of good red blood. Everybody needs iron in the diet to help form fresh blood to replace that which is constantly being used up or destroyed.

Is Your Child Getting Enough Iron?
Possibly. But it is an element often low. If your child is pale and lacking in vitality, this may be the cause. Better a little more iron than not enough.

Is There Much Iron in Bosco?
A glass of Bosco and milk has over twice the available iron of a portion of spinach. Bosco is a better source of iron than many foods commonly used for the purpose.

Sunshine in Bosco and Milk

Sunshine vitamin D, you probably know, is important because the rickets preventing rays of the sun so often are not available. Children's diets must therefore be reinforced with Vitamin D in order that their bones and teeth may develop straight and strong. Few natural foods supply this element. Bosco increases the Vitamin D content of milk and adds Vitamin D where that element is lacking.

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SHANGHAI—HONG KONG—SINGAPORE—N. E. I.

EDITORIAL

Britain's Commitments

IT is obvious that the countries of Western Europe have many and close contacts with the world overseas which do not depend upon the United Kingdom. Similarly, the United States has by now the closest possible ties of political as well as economic and cultural—with all members of the British Commonwealth and the countries of Western Europe. Nevertheless, just as Canada feels rightly a special responsibility for bridging the gap between the United States and the Old World, so the United Kingdom is aware of her obligations towards both European (of which she is geographically a part) and the other members of the British Commonwealth (of which she is politically a part). Recently, the United Kingdom has entered into closer relations with her neighbours across the Channel for joint protection against possible future German aggression. It is not reasonable to expect other members of the British Commonwealth to share in these European commitments and they have, therefore, rightly and naturally taken no direct part in the plans for the Western Union between Britain, France and the Benelux countries. Conversely these plans, which provide for mutual assistance and common defensive strategy are explicitly confined to Europe.

The British Isles would automatically involve the other members of the Western Union, but not an attack on Australia or Pakistan or the Falkland Islands. Realism demands the closest possible co-operation on the part of the United Kingdom with the countries of Western Europe; sentiment prefers to look outward to the Commonwealth and the Empire. Signs of the self-governing Dominions' approval of the Western Union and the readiness to give it at least moral support are, therefore, especially welcome. In general it can be claimed that the self-governing Dominions have adopted a friendly attitude to the Union on the assumption that Britain will not allow it to make her forgetful of her Commonwealth friends overseas. No formal treaties are needed to ensure this. Far more important are the continuous consultations which may reach a new level of intimacy in the conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers which efforts are now being made to arrange before the end of the year. But when all this has been said it is pertinent to emphasise that there is no disposition either in Britain or in any other nation of the Commonwealth to dispute the basic proposition—that the ultimate guarantee of security must be world wide, including the United States and all other nations who are willing to play their part. This is the starting point of British policy with regard to the Western Union and Commonwealth relations alike.

SHOWING
TO-DAY

KINGS
AIR-CONDITIONED

At 2.30, 5.15,
7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

Here's the song...
and the girls...
That set an era aflame!
I wonder who's kissing her now
20th CENTURY
Starring
JUNE HAVER
MARK STEVENS
Color by
Technicolor
Directed by
LLOYD BACON
Produced by
GEORGE JESSEL

TO-MORROW MORNING AT 11.30 A.M.

"PETER THE FIRST" At Reduced Prices

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THEATRE
5 SHOWS DAILY

AT 12.30, 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

A THRILLING DRAMA
OF MAN'S LUST
FOR

Gold!
Men Against the Desert!
Love Against Greedy Faith
Against Nature's Heart-Breaking
Treacheries that Lured in...
DEATH VALLEY
A Romantic Drama of
Brave Men and Women
Told with Such Grip-
ping Power that "Death
Valley" comes to the
Screen as One of
the Great Pictures of
Any Year!
PHOTOGRAPHED IN
DEATH VALLEY
Color!
ROBERT LOWERY
and
GILBERT
PENDERGAST
HOLLOWAY
SIMPSON
BARBARA
REED

ORIENTAL
SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30-5.15-7.30-9.30 P.M.
A GREAT MUSICAL-COMEDY WITH NEW SONG HITS
AND HOLLYWOOD SELECTED BEAUTIES INCLUDING
MISS MARILYN BUFRED (Miss America of 1946)

GOOD NEWS
JUNE HAVER • PETER MARSHALL • JOAN MACCRACKEN
RAY McDONALD • MEL TORNER
SPECIAL MORNING SHOW ON SUNDAY AT 12.30
A REPEAT RUN BY REQUEST: "INVASION", RUSSIAN FILM.

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Cathay

At 2.30, 5.30,
7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

IT'S RED HOT! ITS TEMPO IS TERRIFIC!

KISS OF DEATH
Starring
VICTOR MATURE • BRIAN DONLEVY • COLEEN GRAY
Directed by HENRY HATHAWAY • Produced by FRED KOHLMAR
THIS ONE WAS WRITTEN
WITH A MACHINE GUN!

Screen & Stage

A GOLD MINE NAMED TENNESSEE WILLIAMS

LONDON.
DUE in London shortly is a young American dramatist with an unusual name and a still more unusual success story.

Tennessee Williams comes from the Deep South. When in his early twenties he wrote a Chekov-style play called "The Glass Menagerie," portraying through the eyes of only four characters the atmosphere of his native district.

The manuscript was hawked around managers' offices for years before it eventually secured a Broadway production. Then it ran for two years, and is still touring throughout the States.

Young Mr. Williams followed this first effort with an even more remarkable play about life in a block of tenement flats in New Orleans—"A Streetcar Named Desire," with British Jessica Tandy in the leading role.

This is now New York's biggest hit, with competitive bids for the London rights pouring in. The author is likely to make more money out of these two plays than many

dramatists amass after a long career. He is still only 26.

It is the "Glass Menagerie," which London is to see first. Mr. Williams is coming from Rome and Paris—where productions are also being given—to attend rehearsal.

The cast consists of a mother, son, daughter and a "gentleman caller." They must talk in Southern American accents; problem facing H. M. Tennent, Ltd., who are presenting the play, is whether to engage an English or American company.

Tennessee, incidentally, are among the principal bidders for "A Streetcar Named Desire."

COLUMBUS, FILM STAR
OFF to the Barbados soon is 30-year-old ex-RNR Commander Adrian Seligman—on a unique film job for Sydney Box.

He is to take possession of two 67ft. long sailing vessels specially built in a local shipyard and sail the back to the Thames Estuary.

This is for the production of "Christopher Columbus," for which Fredric March is coming from Hollywood to star in the title role.

The vessels—Santa Maria and Nina—are reconstructions of those in which Columbus set sail from Spain to discover America.

Once in the Thames Fredric March will appear on the scene for close-ups on deck.

THE HUSBAND'S NO
ROGER LIVESLEY has taken the unusual step of turning down a star film role opposite his wife, Ursula Jeans, because he felt unsuited to the character.

They were to have been together on the screen, for the first time, in "Martha"—based on Esther McCracken's stage success, "No Medals." After reading the script, which brings the story forward to the postwar period, Livesley altered his mind.

Now Cecil Parker will partner Ursula Jeans in the film.

TAKING STOCK
I HAVE been talking to a man who has set out to spend £1,120,000 on British film productions.

Immediate effect of the tax settlement with the Americans has been to make this man—James G. Minter, head of Renown Productions—pause and take stock.

Mr. Minter (at 36 he is our youngest film chief) is associated with two pictures now complete: "No Orchids for Miss Blandish," with Jack La Rue, and "Things Happen at Night," with the Barker-

GIPSY



MARLENE DIETRICH returns to films to co-star with Ray Milland in "Golden Earrings," which is now showing at the Queen's and Alhambra Theatres. Miss Dietrich portrays a daring, seductive gypsy in this adaptation of Toland's novel.

The Knight Of Piccadilly

By David Lewin

LONDON, June 10.—SHOW business has a new honour this morning. Cocky—its favourite producer—becomes Sir Charles Blake Cochran, the Knight of Piccadilly.

From his fourth-floor office on the corner of Old Bond-street and Piccadilly, 75-year-old C. B. Cochran has been doing business for 35 years.

He sat there, yesterday, at an old desk in a large room with antique furniture. He was thinking about 127 shows and 51 years in show business. On the walls to remind him were old theatre prints and signed portraits of 25 years of stars—from Sarah Bernhardt to Ginger Rogers.

C. B. everyone knows him as that short, white-haired, walks with a stick. His voice is quiet, but he says, "I believe in shouting. Walk-up, walk-up." That is how show business started. But you must know the different ways of shouting it—the difference, for instance, when you present Shaw or have a circus on your hands.

Cocky has tried everything from opera to roadies and boxing matches and, of course, the musicals with Mr. Cochran's Young Ladies. It wasn't that, in the last 10 years, the shows were outstanding for new ideas—they were just better produced than the rest. Cochran always found the right talent.

There have been times when he has failed. During the war he produced shows which he prefers not to discuss. And there were five years when people were asking: "Is Cochran finished?" They had their answer a year ago. Cochran made his comeback, at 74. Alan Herbert and Vivian Ellis wrote him "Bless the Bride."

Cocky went to France to find the star Georges Guetary. C.B. does not admit that Guetary made the show—his view is: "Shows make stars—a star does not make a show." "Bless the Bride" was the hit which put Cochran back on his feet.

Yesterday's figure for performance No. 467 were £629 17s. 1d. net. Still capacity business.

Why? Because Cocky looks after shows himself; believes in colour and vigour; prefers period musicals because "modern fashions change so frequently"; and is always prepared to have another go if the show flops. He puts on what he likes himself—and he is still the ordinary theatre-goer excited by first nights. "I am

not clever enough to know what the public likes," he says.

He will just go on trying. After "Bless the Bride" there will be a new musical from Alan Herbert and Vivian Ellis, and maybe a straight play after that.

Cochran lives comfortably. He enjoys life, but is not a rich man. Despite all his successes he has lost money, but has never been broke. The Knight of Piccadilly says: "I retire—I must go on working for a living."

Show business hopes he will keep going for a long time yet.

Drayton-Robertson Hare comedy team.

He is responsible for "The Glass Mountain," for which work has begun in Italy. After that, his programme includes a £250,000 film about Lucresia Borgia.

Now Mr. Minter may have to cut substantially his future investments in new pictures, like many of our smaller independent producers.

While the big studios were so leisurely in taking advantage of the Hollywood embargo, these independent producers have been making immense efforts to help fill the breach with unextravagant productions. I do not mean "quickies"; I mean good standard feature films in the £100,000 class.

Now they wonder whether all their efforts are to go for nothing. Studio space looks like being harder than ever to get—with Hollywood companies out to spend part of their British earnings on production here.

Even if they climb this hurdle, what chance, such the independents have their films of a fair showing once the American invasion efforts begin pouring in?

A Sock For Romantic Braggarts

By Patricia Clary

MADELINE CARROLL thinks a man should tell his wife everything, but he ought to be confessing, not bragging. Fred MacMurray isn't so sure. The discussion between them over the point produced one of the funniest scenes in their new comedy.

The two stars, who worked together in six comedies at Paramount Studios, got around to discussing marriages between scenes of "An Innocent Affair," the picture that brings Miss Carroll back to the screen after six years working with the Red Cross.

"A man's crazy to babble everything to his wife," MacMurray declared. "A guy can talk too much and the first thing you know she thinks you're holding back something important."

"I'm not sure about that," Miss Carroll replied. "Assuming—of course—that the man is innocent. But if he isn't innocent, the worst thing he can do is brag about his conquests. That goes whether he's married or unmarried."

Dislikes Braggarts
"The lowest kind of worm, in my opinion, is the romantic braggart. The guy who wins on the battlefield of love and then broadcasts a communique about it."

The two stars had a scene coming up in which Miss Carroll suspects MacMurray of philandering with Louis Albritton. She chases him out of their apartment, delivering several of her best-open-handed slaps on the way.

"You kids have given me an idea for that scene," director Lloyd Bacon remarked. "We'll put it in the script right now. At the end of the fight when you send him tumbling over the furniture, Madeline—we'll insert one line."

"What's the line?" inquired Miss Carroll.

"The line is, 'And that's your bragging. Madeline, I want you really to sock him on the one.'"

The line got a terrific laugh at the first sneak preview of the film. No one suspected that the stars were responsible.—United Press.

STARS IN NEW MUSICAL



JUNE HAVER dances her way into Mark Stevens' heart in "I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now." Twentieth Century-Fox's new Technicolour musical, which opens today at the King's Theatre. June, in her bid for Mark's affections, also sings several of the all-time hit ballads written by Joe E. Howard, famed troubadour.

Queen's ALHAMBRA
AIR-CONDITIONED

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AT 2.30; 5.15; 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

Now you know
the way a
GYPSY LOVES!
Gypsy Adventure!
Gypsy Music!
RAY MILLAND • MARLENE DIETRICH
"Golden Earrings"
with Murryn Vye • Bruce Lester
MITCHELL LEISEN
PRODUCTION

QUEEN'S TO-MORROW'S MORNING SHOW
— AT 11.30 A.M. ONLY —
Kathryn GRAYSON • Abbott & COSTELLO
"RIO RITA"
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more...
and merrier!
Hunt Stromberg presents
Jane RUSSELL • Louis HAYWARD
Young Widow
with FAITH DOMERGUE • KENT TAYLOR
MARIE WILSON • CONNIE GILCHRIST
and PENNY SINGLETON
Directed by EDWIN L. MARIN
Screenplay by Richard Macdonald and Margaret Booth Weber
Adapted from the novel by Ruth Satter
Los Angeles, A. S. C. Director of Photography

ADDED: LATEST CAUMONT BRITISH NEWS
MORNING SHOW SUNDAY AT 11.30 A.M. ONLY
STAN LAUREL & OLIVER HARDY in
"NOTHING BUT TROUBLE"

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FOR THE
PROTECTION OF CHILDREN



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PHOTOGRAPHS**

Copies of photographs taken
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Post and Hong Kong Telegraph
Staff Photographers are on view
in the
Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED.

Studio Concert By Young HK Artistes

Thursday

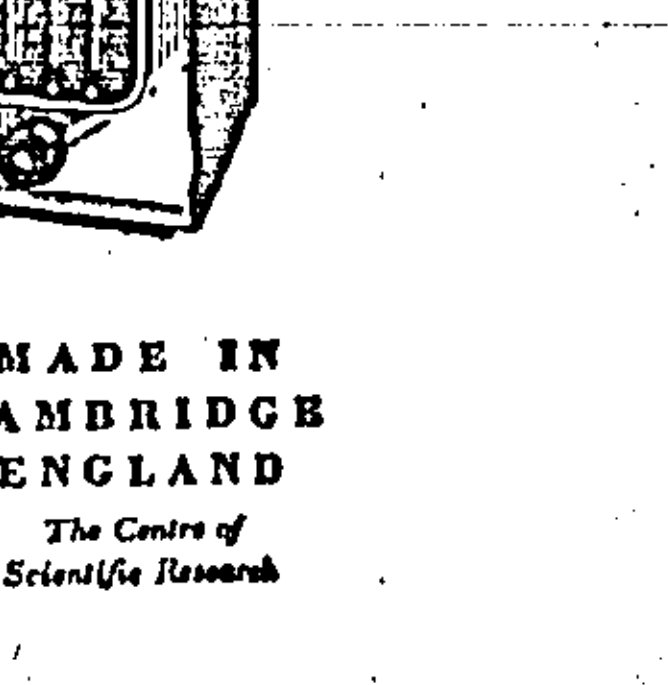
by Philippa Coombes and
by Philip Burn.
"SEE TEE" TALKS ON
"ON RHYTHM": With the
girls, Peter Akister and
dy.
Concert.
er-Overture (Wagner)—
onic Orchi: conducted
Sonsin in F-Allegro
and Kell Clarinet, with
and Dance (Granados)
Grandes Valses
from Carmen" (Ballet)
nor: Polka of W. R. (W
Recess.

AND HOME NEWS:
RELAY.
Jazz Opera" (John Gay—
Austin), Michael Ned-
denderson, Linda Gray,
e, Willie, Audrey
Brough, Jenny Gilchrist.
nitz (Waldeufel), Dreams
yng!)—Marck Weber and
ARY ON THE 2nd TEST
LONDON RELAY.
"I REMEMBER" FRE-
Y CLIFFORD DAVIS.
AND HOME NEWS:
RELAY.
REQUIT.

(C) TED HEATH AND
 HEATH (VOCAL).
 Music: Your socks don't
 leave; I'll that Jive, Jack;
 case; What is this thing
 erment; Lily of Laguna;

NEWSREEL: (LONDON
 REPORT AND CLOSE

EL 38C
 8-band (handspreed)
 superhet receiver



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Scientific Research*

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IGERATORS
OTHER

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Blueprinting the chances and careers of various U.S. Presidential aspirants continuing the series by Harry W. Frantz

SENATOR FROM CONNECTICUT

UNITED STATES Senator Raymond Earl Baldwin, wartime Governor of Connecticut, will be the "favourite son" of that state for the Republican presidential nomination, and will receive the 19 votes of the Connecticut delegation on the first ballot at the Philadelphia convention.

Senator Baldwin's candidacy has particularly interested international circles because of his active role for many years in guiding Republican policy-makers toward international co-operation. As Governor, he attended the famous Mackinac Island Conference in 1943, which formulated a foreign policy programme for the Republican Party; and in 1944 he organised a committee of state Governors which helped to influence the Republican National Convention platform committee away from "isolation" and towards postwar organisation of the United Nations.

REVISION OF UNO

When Governor, Baldwin was notably active on behalf of inter-American economic co-operation, and was host to groups from many Latin American republics which toured Connecticut and other New England states to observe the war effort of manufacturing industries.

Elected to the Senate in 1946, Baldwin continued his international activity, supporting the European Recovery Programme, and sponsoring a resolution to revise the United Nations in the light of post-war experience.

Nomination of Senator Baldwin as Presidential candidate is considered only a remote possibility, in event of a protracted deadlock in the Convention; but his availability for the Vice-Presidential nomination is likely to be actively considered. Nomination of Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan or Harold Stassen of Minnesota as Presidential candidate would tend to favour Baldwin's selection as Vice-President, because of similarity of views and the fact that a New Englander would geographically balance a middle western Presidential candidate.

Senator Baldwin has not undertaken an active pre-convention campaign for the Presidency, but the Republican state central committee adopted a resolution last November recommending him for the highest post, and this has been nationally distributed for the in-

formation of the public and delegates to the Convention. The Republican committee resolution said in part: "During his term as Governor and as United States Senator, he became nationally recognised for his active leadership in advancing the causes of a new, youthful, progressive, realistic and strong Republican Party policy."

"Senator Baldwin has consistently urged that this nation, to preserve its peace, recognise the importance of sound, international co-operation, and has urged that we rebuild Europe in such a way that we can be guaranteed of friendly, economically sound neighbours in a peaceful community of nations."

LAW PRACTICE

Senator Baldwin was born in Rye, New York, on August 31, 1893, of English and Holland-Dutch ancestry, and has lived in the state of Connecticut since 1901. He was educated at Wesleyan University and the Yale Law School. In World War I, he enlisted as a seaman, but became a lieutenant, and served in the Mediterranean and Adriatic.

After some years of law practice, Baldwin served as prosecutor, then judge of the town court of Stamford, Connecticut. He was a member of the 1931 and 1933 sessions of the Connecticut General Assembly. He was Governor of the state for three terms, starting in 1939, and resigned in December 1946, after his election to the United States Senate by an unprecedented majority of 100,000.

His service as wartime Governor attracted favourable national attention because of establishment of the first state defence council, and a job-training programme subsequently adopted by the Federal Government. Even before United States entry into the war, Baldwin reorganised the state military system and brought the National Guard to full strength. He fostered industrial and labour laws favourable to the war effort.

FAVOURABLE ATTENTION
Connecticut's industrial role in wartime was extremely important, because it has many brass foundries and factories for guns, rifles, aeroplane engines, precision instruments and other vitally important wartime industries. Arrived in the United States Senate, Baldwin soon gained prominence as an advocate of Committee posts, especially on the Republican public committee, for the peace initiative, precision instruments and other vitally important wartime industries.

(This series will be continued on Monday)

C.V.R. THOMPSON
REPORTS THE U.S.

POOR BRITAIN WEEK

NEW YORK.
It is Poor Britain Week in the U.S.

It is not, of course, among the Zionists, who are heaping abuse on our heads for bringing about peace in Palestine.

There is a sudden rush of "new British crisis" articles in the Press.

For example, the Wall Street Journal, pointing out that nationalisation and planning have not worked, calls for a new approach to head off a new crisis—increased industrial efficiency.

"Despite the difficulties that have arisen over Palestine," it says, "Britain is America's strongest and most dependable ally in the postwar world."

American foreign policy would have to be revised drastically if British friendship and help could not be relied upon.

Even more gloomy is the news magazine, United States News. After reciting a depressing set of statistics, this magazine concludes that "the British Empire and Commonwealth can no longer be counted on so much to help bail the Mother Country out of her troubles."

So, predicts the United States News, Washington will soon be talking about putting up some more bail. And the security? Why, greater American access to Empire markets and investment areas, of course.

FOR THE FIRST TIME in 10 years F.D.R.'s family are not of one mind about this year's Presidential election. Mrs Roosevelt is neutral so far. Sons James and F.D.R. Junior are for Truman. But son Elliott, who once favoured Henry Wallace, the Left-winger, is now cheering for the Tory Senator, Arthur Vandenberg.

TRUMAN STORY—Dedicating a new airport in Carey, Idaho, the President, thinking it had been named after a war hero, said: "He was one of the great heroes of the war, dying that the life of this country and liberty in the world might survive."

A prompter whispered, "It is a girl."

"Well, I congratulate you," said Truman. "It was for the warfare of the country that she did it." Actually, the airport was named after a high school girl who was killed in a civilian air accident last year.

A MILLIONAIRE, Anthony Farrell, announced he had bought a Broadway theatre for \$750,000 so that a musical comedy he backed can go on running indefinitely. It has cost him \$70,000 to keep "Hold It," a show with a collegiate theme, running for six weeks after bad notices from all the critics.

A NEW HOLLYWOOD version of Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice" will be laid in Boston instead of England, so Judy Garland does not have to affect an English accent.

IN HER WILL, Dame May Whitty asked her Hollywood friends to send food parcels to Britain instead of flowers to her funeral. They sent 50 parcels, at a cost of £125.

JESTS AND JEERS

A baby in America only two years' old can ask for things in a dozen languages. Yes, it's a girl.

The hotel lounge may not be a very industrious fellow, but he's smart—he knows all the angles.

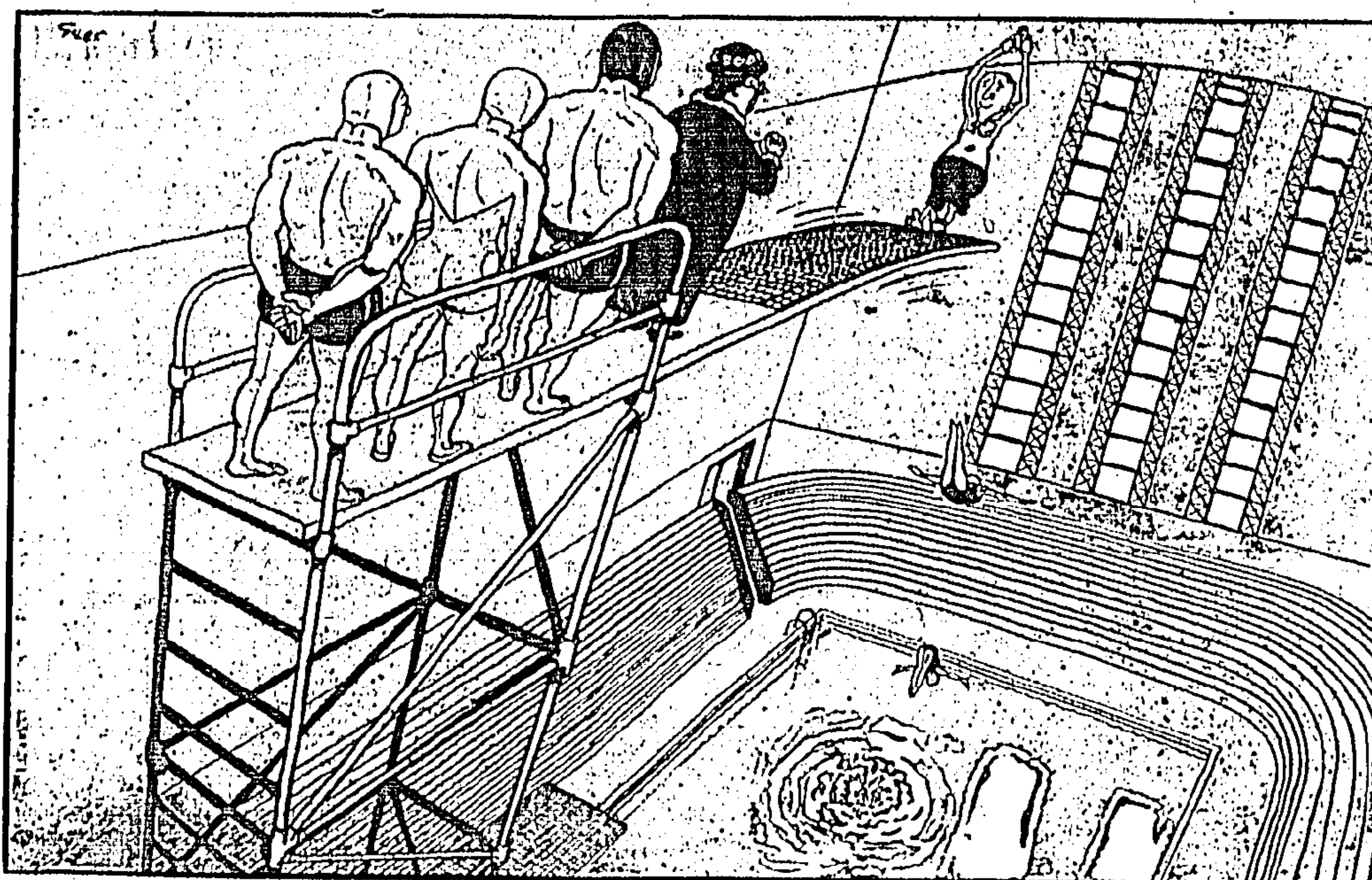
"Make The Army Your Career," says an advertisement. In China, it's usually a lifetime job.

The cost of beer is enough to make a man froth at the mouth.

Early morning radio may suit some people, but a lot of others are going to lose their chance to get some real sleep.

First Negro: Yo ain't y'self no mo'. Watsa matter—'slek or sumpin'?

Second Dillo: Got insomnia. Keep wak'ing up every few days.



"Harold, why don't you come home and forget this Olympic Games business before it's too late?"

'I'll stop you worrying!'

The man who 'won friends and influenced people' now modestly sets out 'to change their lives'

By JAMES BARTLETT

DALE CARNEGIE, 50-year-old, back-slapping American writer, who made a fortune ten years ago by writing "How To Win Friends and Influence People," has now cashed in on worry. His earlier book sold 1,250,000 copies.

After five years work in a "laboratory for conquering worry," after running contests in 170 cities so that people could win prizes telling how they learned to stop worrying, Carnegie has summed up the lessons in another racy 300 pages.

This man—who looks like Mr Truman without the President's frown or wrinkles of

worry—makes living sound easy.

CARNEGISM
At the end of every chapter he sums up his advice in slogans. They are as good as Goldwynisms. Here are some of them:
Co-operate with the inevitable.
Don't try to saw sawdust.
Find yourself and be yourself: remember there is no one else like you.
If you have a lemon, make a lemonade.
Don't worry about criticism: remember that one week a dead dog.
Respectable, soft-speaking Carnegie is no head-in-the-clouds spell-binder. He meets the critic in advance, and says: "I know what it means to live for 20 years in a house without a bathroom or running water... walk miles to save a car fare... have holes in the bottom of my shoes..."

Take money ("Seventy per cent. of all our worries are about money"). These are some of the Carnegie rules, and what he says about them—
Get the facts on paper: John D. Rockefeller kept a ledger. He knew to the penny just where he stood before he said his prayers at night and climbed into bed... Experts on budgets recommend we keep an accurate account of every penny we spend for at least the first month—if possible, three months.
Don't increase your headaches with your income: £1,000 a year seems to be a goal to most families. When their income reaches that they think they have "arrived." They start branching out... a car, new furniture, new clothes... and the

*How to Stop Worrying and Start Living (Simon and Schuster).

first thing you know they are running into the red. They are actually less happy than they were before.

Do not have your life-insurance proceeds paid to your widow in cash. Average lifetime of 25,000 left in the hands of a woman is less than seven years... J. P. Morgan—one of the wisest financiers who ever lived—left trust funds insuring a monthly income for life.

If you can't possibly improve your financial situation stop at once what can't be changed. We worry because we can't keep up with the Joneses; but the Joneses are probably worried because they can't keep up with the Ritzes; and the Ritzes are worried because they can't keep up with the Vanderbilts.

Remember this, says Carnegie: Even if we owned the whole country with a fence round it we could eat only three meals a day and sleep in only one bed at a time.

FRIEND

This ex-friemboy, who has made such a lot of money making friends, says he has listened to more talks on "How I conquered worry" than any other man.
Singing Cowboy Gene Autry told him: I now get salary of £25,000 a year plus one-half of all the profits. I am not worried—even if I lose every dollar I can always go back and work on the "Frisco Railway."
Heavy-weight Jack Dempsey said: Old Man Worry was an almost tougher opponent than the boxers I fought... but by saying to myself over and over again "Life is short, I must enjoy it," I found I could brush off worries like so much water.

Columnist Dorothy Dix said: I have learned to sleep each day as it comes and not borrow trouble by dreading the morrow. That's what makes cowards of us.

Carnegie reckons to pull out of the pigeonholes a formula for solving every kind of worry.
CAN'T SLEEP? He gives this dream-meat recipe: (1) Put a pillow under the knees, tick small pillows under the arms. (2) Talk to your body—by telling the jaw to relax, the eyes, the arms, the legs—and you drop off to sleep.

Carnegie—wide awake to the sales-value of personal evidence—says: I've tried it; I know.
FEEL TIRED? Out comes the bracing formula. (1) Relax in odd moments—let your body go limp like an old sock. (2) Check yourself four or five times a day to see if you're making work harder than it need be—are you sitting relaxed? Are you scowling as you read? Are you hunching your shoulders? (Your reporter found it difficult to read these words without making a personal check. Relax? No. Scowling? Yes. Hunched up?—Yes.)

The author, stresses the power of prayer against worry. He lists Viscount Montgomery among what he calls the world's "He-men" who pray every day. They have discovered, he says, the truth of William James's statement: "We and God have business with each other; and in opening ourselves to His influence, our deepest destiny is fulfilled."

GUIDE

DALE CARNEGIE is not fooling when he claims that his new work is "not a reading book in the ordinary sense; it is written as a guide book to a new way of life..."

He sticks out signposts like an A.A. scout prepared for every type of accident. He talks to the under-

18's. He tells them that the two most tremendous decisions in their lives will be—

(1) HOW are you going to make a living?
(2) WHOM are you going to select to be the father or mother of your children?

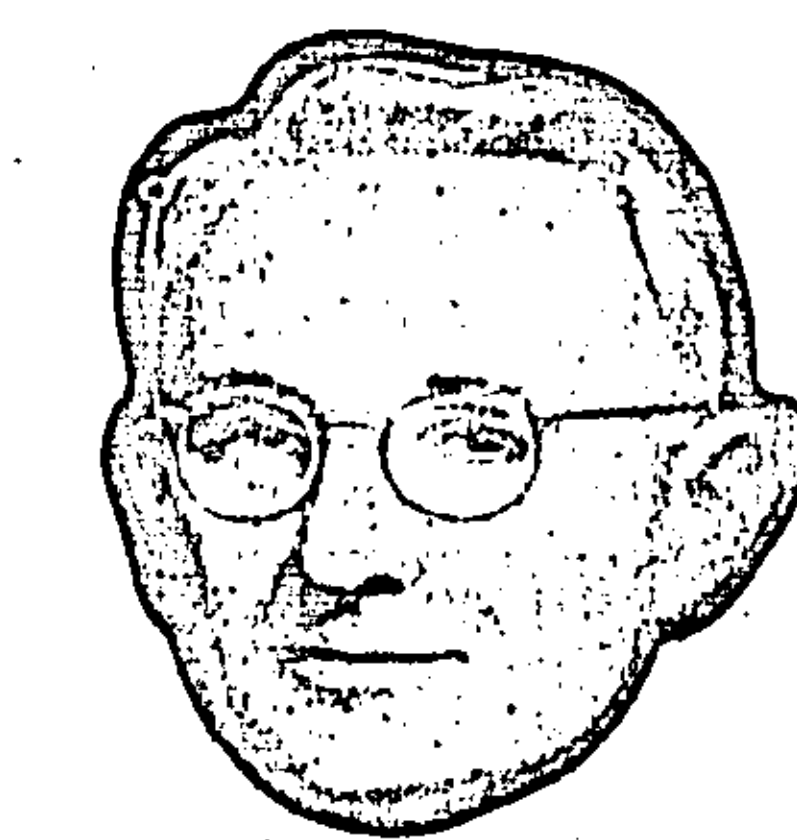
He accepts that both decisions are frequently gambles, then shows how to shorten the odds first, on a career—

SPEND TIME finding out all you can about an occupation before deciding to devote your life to it. Interview men and women who have spent years in the occupation—ask them if they'd choose the same career again.

GET OVER the mistaken belief that you are fitted for only a single occupation.

Carnegie mentions the problem of picking a life partner, but he ducks the answer. How to get a girl to say "I will," seems to be one worry—that Carnegie doesn't get down to. The omission will no doubt save him the worry of thinking up a subject for his next book.

Though he dodges the wedding, he comes breezily into the home and takes an appraising look at a housewife. This is what he says:—
You as a housewife, have got to relax. You have one great



AUTHOR Carnegie can keep a permanent smile on his face—30 odd years ago he tumbled from his job selling motor trucks into a cushioned career as public adviser.

advantage—you can lie down whenever you want to, and you can lie on the floor. Strangely enough, a good hard floor is better to relax on than an inner-spring bed...
Nobody can stop Carnegie after this. He writes out a list of how-to-keep-young exercises on the next page.

He says: Stretch as tall as you can. Do it twice a day. If you cannot lie down, because the roast is in the oven and you can't spare the time, relax in a hard, upright chair. Let your hands rest, palms down, on the tops of your thighs.

Now slowly tense the toes—then let them relax. Next tense the leg muscles and relax. Do this slowly upward with all the muscles of your body until you get to the neck. Quiet your nerves with slow, steady breathing...

PHILOSOPHER

CARNEGIE does not mention the Derby by name, but he does say in one of his rules for success:—
"Don't gamble—ever. If you are tempted to bet on horses, this book may save you a hundred times—maybe a thousand times—what it cost."

That's the trouble with people. They don't take advice even when it comes from Dale Carnegie in a book which claims that "it may change the whole course of your life." But then that's their worry.

Chapman Pincher

I HAVE bought ten goldfish—although my wife asked for only one—because there is strong evidence that goldfish grow faster and get brighter intellectually when they have company.

To justify my extravagance, I asked my wife to consider these experiments:—

FRIENDSHIP TEST: A team of scientists put four equal-sized goldfish in a dish, gave them 400 water-fleas every day for a week, and counted the number they ate.

Then they broke up the foursome, isolated the fish in separate dishes, fed them a daily ration of 100 water-fleas each for a week, and again counted how many were eaten.

They repeated the experiment many times with dozens of different specimens, and found that a goldfish always ate far fewer water-fleas when it was lonely.

INTELLIGENCE TEST: The same people trained goldfish to swim through a small door in an aquarium as soon as it was opened, by rewarding them with a morsel of food. Goldfish which had been kept in groups learned much more rapidly than solitary fish.

FITNESS TEST: When goldfish were trained to jump through a hoop... But I got no further. I should have remembered that my wife hates the idea of performing animals.

Her reaction to my array of facts was to select the fattest goldfish as a pet and to disclaim responsibility for the rest.

She insists on keeping it in what she calls "a proper goldfish bowl" in the kitchen. She also calls it

Horace, though I am sure it is a female.

It has been most difficult to convince her that it is far healthier for Horace to have his globe-shaped bowl only half-filled—as this gives the biggest possible water surface to absorb oxygen from the air.

SHE argues that Horace can move above more when the bowl is full. But the extra activity makes him need more oxygen.

If the water in an aquarium is over-nitrated goldfish get bubbles of oxygen under the skin—a condition for which we have no name but which the Germans call gasblasenkrankheit.

I noticed Horace's bowl was full again yesterday. So whatever other ailments he may get—and I prophesy plenty—gasblasenkrankheit will not be one of them.

But my wife did ask me to explain why Horace is always flapping his fins yet never seems to move. I pointed out that the breathing-let of water he is constantly forcing backwards out of his gills jet-propels him forwards unless he back-paddles with his fins.

In one prediction time has already proved me right. Horace has gone pink—very pale indeed. Goldfish are silver when they are small. They

get their golden colour by extracting and storing in the skin the yellow and orange chemicals from the plants they eat.

AND Horace gets no green food, as my fish do in their carefully balanced aquarium. All he gets are what my wife calls ants' eggs and ants' eggs at a time.

In the water-flea experiments the scientists found that if they gave a goldfish 150 water-fleas it ate fewer than if they gave it only 50. Faced with so much food, the fish seemed unable to make up its mind which waterflea to eat next and so ate fewer in a day.

Every day my wife changes the water in Horace's bowl. I have warned her that this is likely to give him a fatal chill. I have also told her that goldfish kept in water which has been inhabited for some time grow up to 2½ times faster than those kept in fresh water.

She thinks that the fact that Horace is still alive after three months of her unscientific treatment and is still bigger than any of my goldfish rebuts all these arguments.

A goldfish has been known to live for 30 years. Horace will not live that long.

IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT

By Ernest Thurtle, M.P.

MR. DALTON'S return to the Cabinet has met with a distinctly cool reception from a considerable section of the British Press. Within the Labour movement, however, his return is warmly welcomed.

Party sympathy with him over the odd lapse of last November was always strong, and belief in his administrative capacity has never wavered.

That this parliamentary view is shared by the larger movement outside was made manifest at the Scarborough conference, where Hugh was received with marked enthusiasm.

NATURALLY, opponents take the opportunity of suggesting that the Prime Minister has brought him back into the fold because he was too dangerous a man to leave outside.

This somewhat malicious theory, quite in accordance with party warfare, is not perhaps to be ruled out as completely unfounded.

After all, the precept that Satan finds mischief for idle hands might apply to idle ex-Ministers.

But a simpler and more pleasant explanation is that Mr Attlee was in need of another administrator of first-class quality, and could find no one with anything like such good qualifications as his one-time Chancellor of the Exchequer.

LORD STANSFORD, a peer still remembered with affection by old colleagues of the Commons, surprises me by his attack on Gallup polls.

He actually denounced these inquiries into public opinion as a demoralising influence on politicians.

Surely the sometime excellent Wedgwood Benn logic is slipping. Polls of this kind, fairly conducted, are undoubtedly helpful guides to what people are thinking.

IS it demoralising for M.P.s to know, on the death penalty or any other issue they are called upon to determine, the views of the people they represent?

However we public representatives may decide to act, it is better that we act with knowledge rather than in ignorance.

If Parliament represents the will of the people, as we say it does, anything which helps us to know what that will is should be welcome. Therefore, my Lord Stansford, let us Gallup on.

SHORTER holidays for M.P.s are likely this year.

Looms ahead the possibility of an extra session, to be fitted in during the autumn.

This step may be necessary in order to ensure that the Parliament Bill, limiting the Lords' veto to one year, may eventually become law within the lifetime of the present Parliament.

If this struggle between the two Houses develops, as now seems probable, the Commons will probably stop work at the end of July, have August as a month of rest and recuperation, and then come back for a revised version of the ancient People versus the Peers drama.



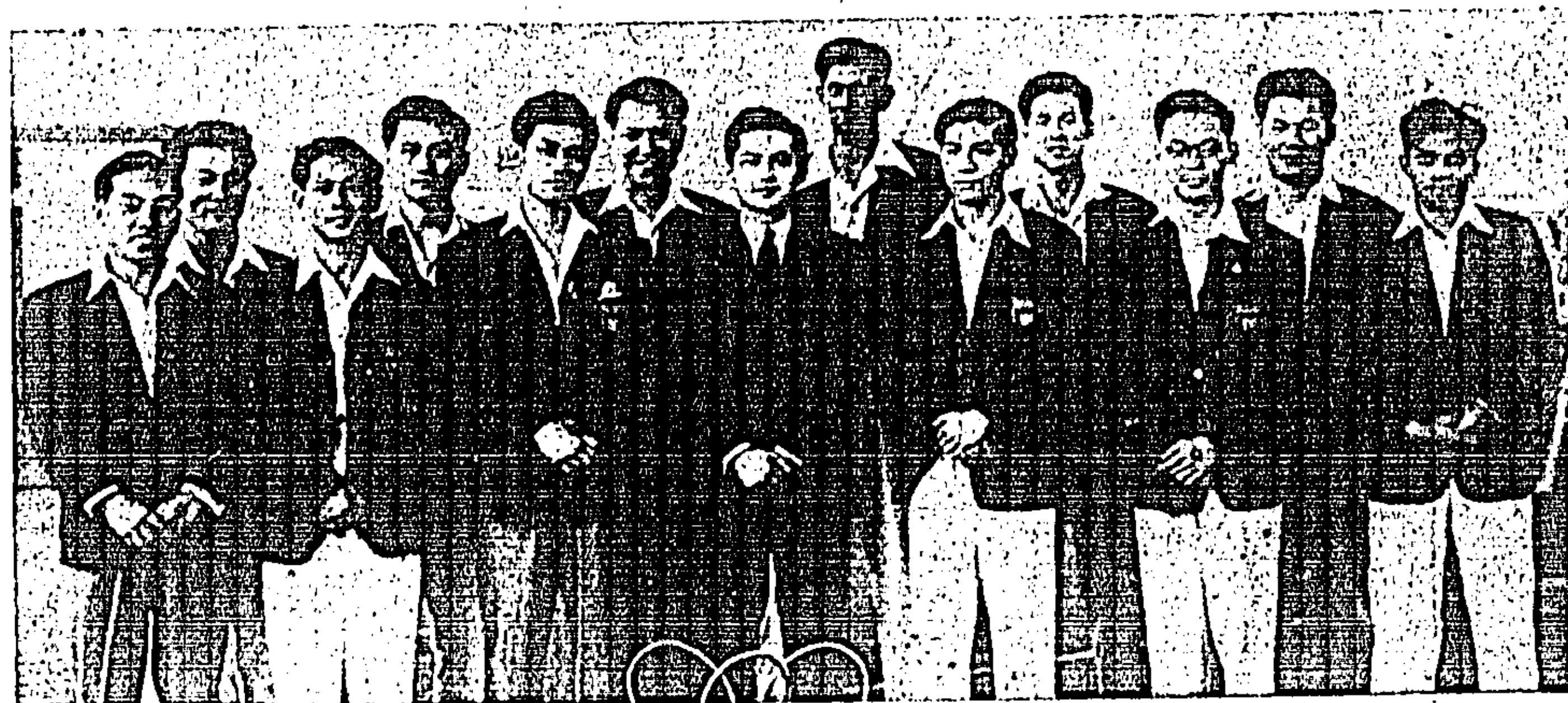
HONGKONG'S new General Officer Commanding, Major-General F. R. G. Matthews, DSO., arrived and took up his duties this week. In the picture at left above, he is seen at Queen's Pier with Brig. H. A. Skono. (Telegraph Staff Photographer). Above, right: Gen. Matthews inspecting the RAF guard of honour at Kai Tak. Right: Mrs Matthews and her young son, Michael, stopping ashore from the BOAC flying boat. (Ming Yuen)



PICTURE of the dinner party given at the Tai Tung Restaurant last week in honour of Mr Miguel Cuaderno, Secretary of Finance of the Philippines. Left to right:—Mr Dionisio Roque, Prof. Quirino G. Gregorio, Mr Alexander L. Ng, Mr Cuaderno, Consul Vicente Singian, Mr Fong Po, Consul Benjamin Bautista and Mr William C. Fong. (Photo: Gordon Slob)



NEW KNIGHT—The Hon. Sir Man-kam Lo, who received a Knighthood in His Majesty's birthday honours list, shakes hands with His Excellency and Lady Grantham at last week's reception at Government House. (Telegraph Staff Photographer)



BADMINTON CHAMPIONS—The Hongkong University "B" team, who won the "B" Division championship in the badminton league just concluded. (Ming Yuen)

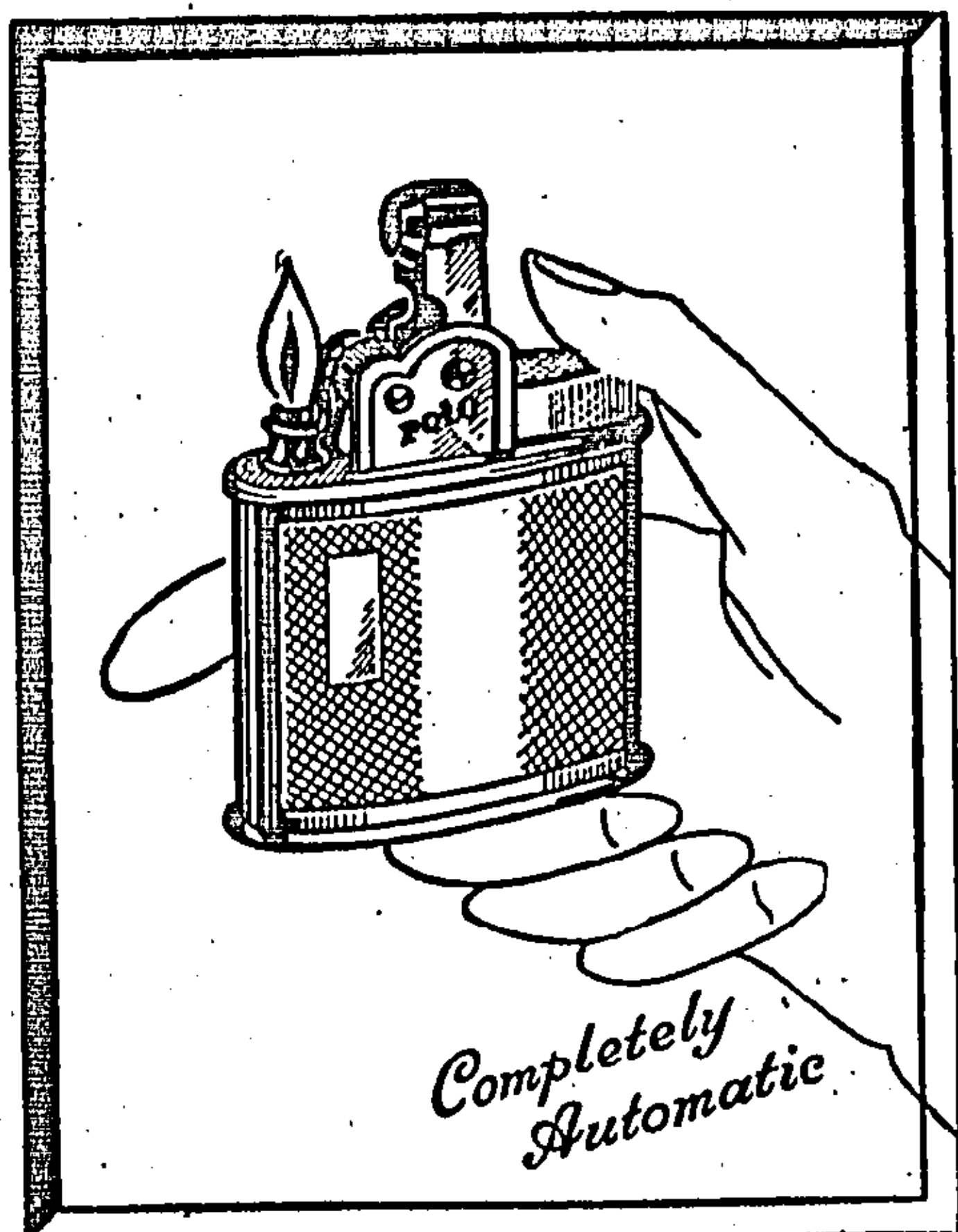


AT St Andrew's Church last Saturday, after the wedding of Mr Steven Launcelot Volgo and Miss Cora Lucille Gaggino. (Telegraph Staff Photographer)



PICTURE taken at the burial at Saiwan Military Cemetery last week of four British service personnel who lost their lives on active service in China. (Telegraph Staff Photographer)

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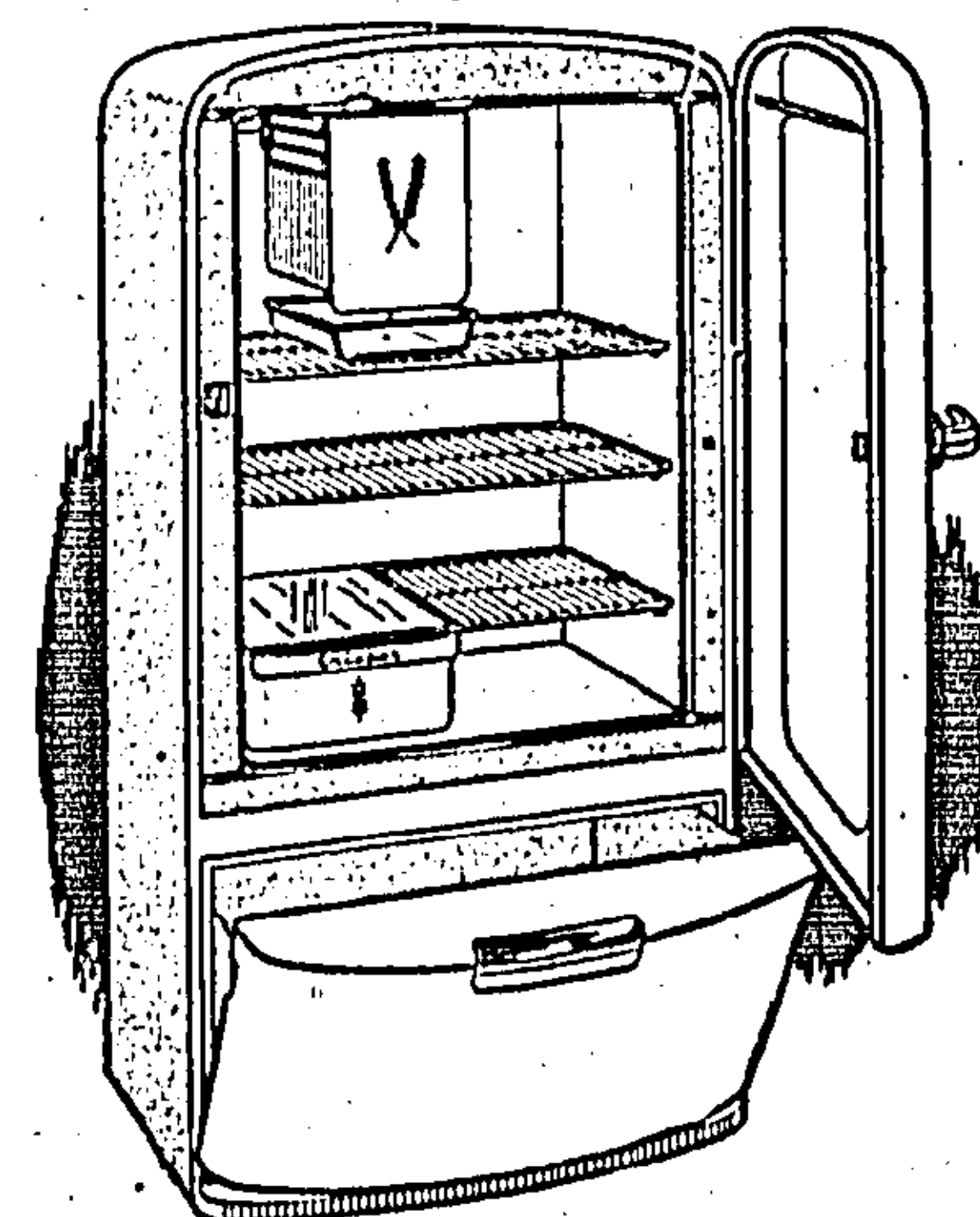
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SOME of those who attended the cocktail party given by the Directors of the China Provident, Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd. at the Hongkong Hotel last week. Picture includes Mr T. W. Kwok, the Hon. C. C. Roberts, Mr T. B. Wilson, Mr S. M. Churn, Mr N. V. A. Croucher, Mr C. E. Terry, Mr J. Jolly and Mr Li Tso-fong. (Telegraph Staff Photographer)

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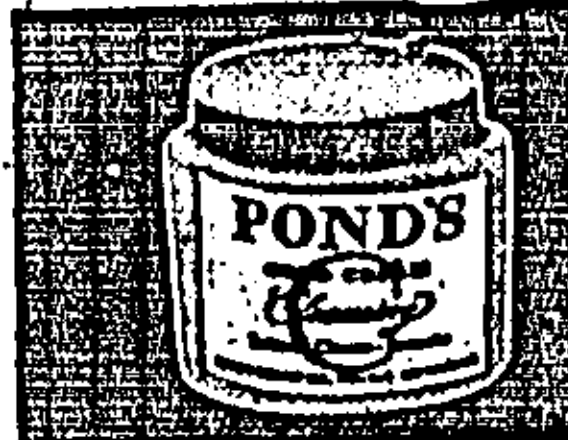
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WOMANSENSE FASHIONS AND BEAUTY CULTURE

SUMMERTIME TWOSOME



Here are a couple of summertime hats for madame designed by a New York milliner. On the left is a wide lace breton, with a propeller bow of navy. And on the right is a Shantung sailor, with flame maline and gold and orange silk flowers.

Paris designers add some new wrinkles

By Jane Barry

PARIS. IS the "new look" but a passing fancy or has it come to stay? This is the question which many women have been asking since it first made its appearance in Paris less than one year ago.

The very fact that it is now accepted without comment, if not without complaint of the extra yardage required for dresses and lingerie, should be sufficient to prove that in Paris women are no longer even critical of sloping shoulders, tightly nipped waists and calf-length skirts. You just must wear them if you want to be considered fashionable, and it is worth drawing attention to the fact that such clothes need not be exaggerated. It is on the score of exaggeration that so many willing disciples of the "new look" go wrong.

A subtle line in new corsetry, supplemented by an equally studied line in lingerie, will provide a foundation to a new dress. Basing their work on such simple changes, many noted Paris designers have produced models for the summer, which are, before all else, notable for their femininity.

Germaine Lecomte is a designer who has adapted the new lines to wearable proportions. Sloping shoulders, nipped-in waists, and curved hips abound in her latest

models, but they are not dramatised, merely made to appear correct.

Blue, various shades of deep blue, from navy blue to flag and cornflower blue, mingles effectively with white in the latest summer models. Checks, so long engaged in a battle for popularity with stripes, are on the winning side this season, while frieze or decoratively banded effects are much in evidence.

Wherever you go in Paris you will see dresses and two-piece outfits in small black and white, navy and white, or brown and white checks. Such materials, whether wool or silk, are dear to the heart of every designer.

Gay, Youthful

CARVEN, recently return from a visit to Portugal, gives them a big hand. Although she says herself that she never wished to produce a collection influenced by any such obvious inspiration as foreign travel, she admits to having been influenced unconsciously by the sunny glamour there.

On that account her present collection is gay, youthful, and colourful with a wealth of frills, bows, and braided trimmings which show that not only the new look but also the influence of native costume can be adapted to life in a great city.

Green, a colour which is not always a favourite, plays a big part in the Carven collection. It is cool and fresh looking, ideally suited to summer wear and green linen, trimmed with white braid, is also practical. In contrast to the supple, rather sophisticated lines which many houses are using are the rougher, rustic types of toile, with black linen as the highlight, which this designer is using for many dressy summer outfits.

Points to watch which are the making of the 1948 silhouette are small waists, flaring basques, and back interest. Never have there been so many bustle movements since the end of the 19th century, when the term bustle was first coined.

Rarer Than Silk

ONE of the most attractive displays of femininity in present-day fashions is found in the use of Swiss embroidery or "broderie Anglaise," as the French prefer to call it.

Most frequently on white muslin but occasionally dyed black or navy blue to be mounted over a white foundation, these wheel patterned embroideries are used for dresses as well as for blouses, petticoats, and lingerie trimmings.

The biggest role that embroidered muslins play in fashion is in

lingerie, and Paris is aglow with muslin petticoats, many of them slotted with narrow black velvet ribbons tied in miniature bows at discreet intervals. There are other items of lingerie carried out in the same material to match.

Cotton is rarer than silk in Paris today and hence more precious.

On this account innumerable dresses are fashioned in such a manner that the petticoats beneath them can be glimpsed as their wearers walk. Some swing high in front, just high enough to show off embroidered muslin trills, other skirts are frankly hitched up at the back to display an underskirt of finely pleated lawn, yet another skirt may be shortened on one side for the same purpose.

... THE DRESS SENSE OF BUSY PEOPLE WHO CATCH THE PUBLIC EYE

Saturday

Sportsgirl

By ANNE EDWARDS

STAR of today's week-end wardrobe analysis is Pat Devries, 17-year-old British junior amateur skating champion. She won the title at Wembley in late May after training six hours a day on the ice since February.



The coat in corduroy

Drawn by ROBB

... and the dress in crepe—Pat's two styles to match off-fully her smartness on the ice.



Pat has designed a special all-in-one outfit of dress and trunk to match for her championship skating. She has them in various colours—mariner-green crepe with very short skirt, loose bodice, and loose armholes to give her plenty of room for movement.

She matches her dress with a band in her hair, ties her hair back to keep it out of the way, and fastens flowers in the band.

Out of the limelight, Sportsgirl Pat wears knee-length, knife-pleated skirts for skating, with brife tailored pants made of skirt material underneath. She chooses amusing skater-patterned sweaters, or brilliant Fair Isle jerseys for sitting out.

Off the ice, she has a two-piece week-end wardrobe—coat and dress. The coat is dark brown corduroy, goes (1) over her skating dress to keep her warm when she's looking on at the rink, and (2) over her mustard-yellow crepe dress when she goes to a party. The dress is a coupon saver—near ankle length, and equally good for afternoon parties and evening dancing.



NEW PROCESS TAKES OUT CREASES

A NEW process which can make cotton fabrics almost as wrinkle-proof as the finest worsteds has been announced.

Crease-resistant cottons treated with the "superst" resin process are expected to be available in some clothes next winter and in fairly good quantity by the summer of 1949.

The new process is an improvement on previous crease-resistant treatments for cotton, because it does not seriously lessen the strength of the fabric and can therefore be used on sheer as well as very heavy materials.

Successful tests have been made in co-operation with cotton mills during the past year on gingham, pique,

chambray, seersuckers, on domestic linens and other standard cotton fabrics.

Sample fabrics on display have a firmer feel than untreated samples and none of the familiar cotton limpness after crushing in the hand.

The finish withstands washing (the equivalent of 40 home launderings by test) and dry cleaning. It can be expected to eliminate much of the starching, although treated garments may be starched without harming the finish.

The treatment can be applied to cotton yardage with existing finishing equipment, plus additional heat for "curing." The process also controls shrinkage to within two percent, it is said. Treated material may be "sanitized" to reduce shrinkage be-

low one percent if desired. It is estimated that the crease resistance treatment would add not more than 10 cents (U.S.) per yard to the cost of the fabric.

The inventors reported some results of standard T.E.L. tests for resistance. The test places a fold of fabric under weight and rates it from 0 to 4 on the amount of crease which "hangs out" under standardised conditions. Treated chambray rated 3.6 as opposed to 1.2 for the same fabric untreated, it was said. The resistance of seersucker was raised from 1.1 to 3.2.

Wool worsteds, the liveliest, most crease-resistant of natural fibres, test between 3.4 and 3.6.

—Barbara Bandesche Press.

Much-Used Baby Bed Has Varied Career

Memphis, Tenn.—Alfred Cowies has a baby bed that gets around. So far 20 babies have used it.

Cowies bought the bed second-hand 18 years ago for \$1. Four of his youngsters slept in it. Now he's circulating the bed around the neighbourhood.

"Sometimes it comes back with a new coat of paint, Cowies said. "Sometimes it's returned with new wheels or a new mattress." United Press.

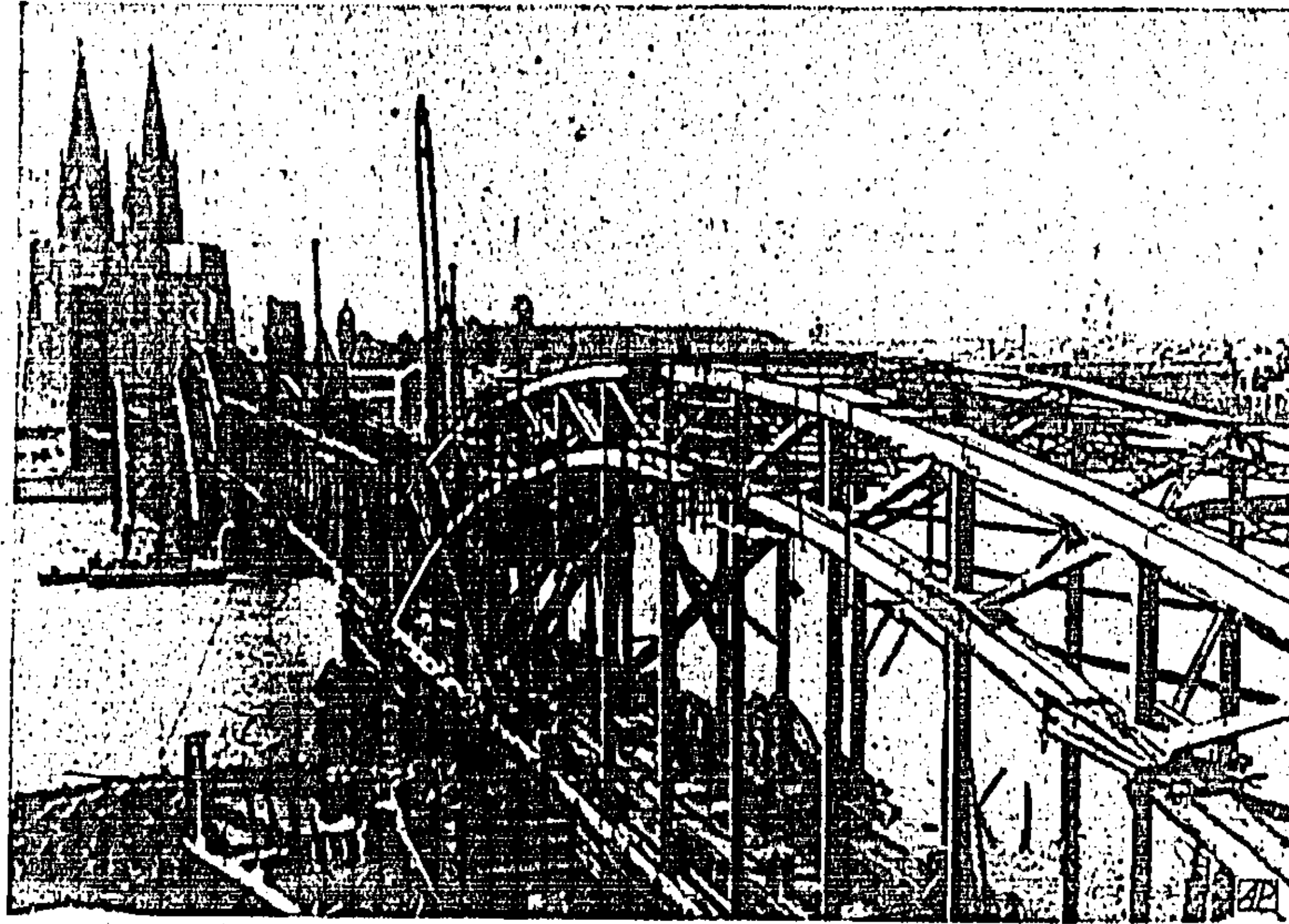
WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



PEASANT PARADE—Carrying imitation sickles, peasant girls parade in Prague on the 100th anniversary of the emancipation of Czechoslovakian farmers from serfdom.



BEAUTIES—A star sapphire, said to be the largest in the world, is displayed by film actress Linda Darnell. The stone was mined in Australia and cut in Los Angeles.



COLOGNE BRIDGE REBUILT—This is the new Cathedral Bridge over the River Rhine at Cologne, rebuilt to replace the Hohenzollern Bridge, blown up by the retreating Germans in 1945. Parts of the old bridge may be seen lying in the water in the background.



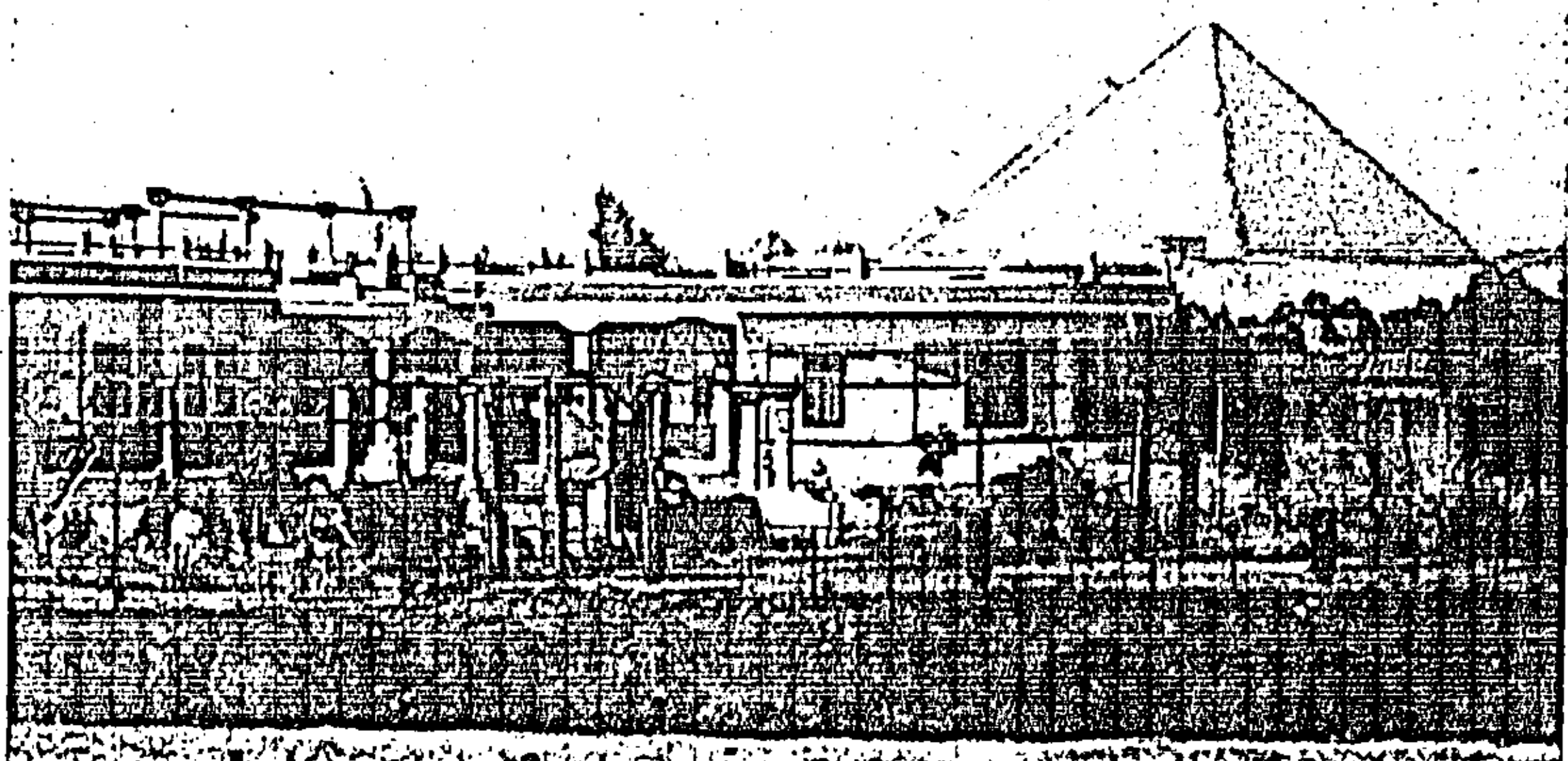
KASHMIR CELEBRATION—The Women's Defence Corps of Kashmir on parade during freedom week celebrations in Srinagar. Women of all ages serve in the Corps.



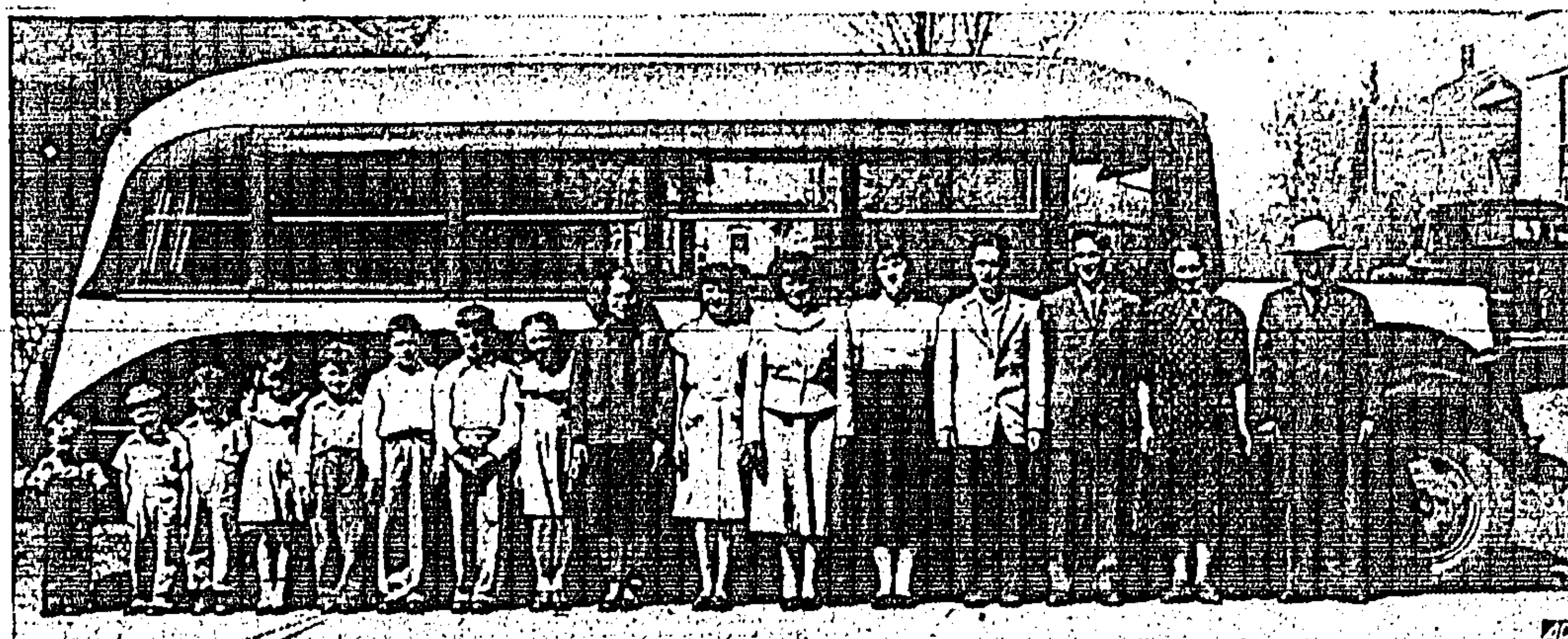
GREEKS BUILD ROAD—Road-building equipment provided by the United States is used by the Greeks to repair a highway near Eleusis, a village 25 miles north of Athens. Armed Greek soldiers stand by to protect the workmen.



FLAG DAY IN LONDON—Jock Young, a London bobby, buys a flag to help the Lifeboat Service Appeal from film star Patricia Roc.



NEW AND OLD—This modern dancing and dining pavilion was built recently near the 5,000-year-old Pyramid of Cheops, on the edge of the Sahara Desert near Cairo.



FAMILY BUS—The Bell family of Ellendale, North Dakota, photographed in front of the motor bus in which they plan a cross-country vacation trip. The family numbers 16, the youngest barely three.

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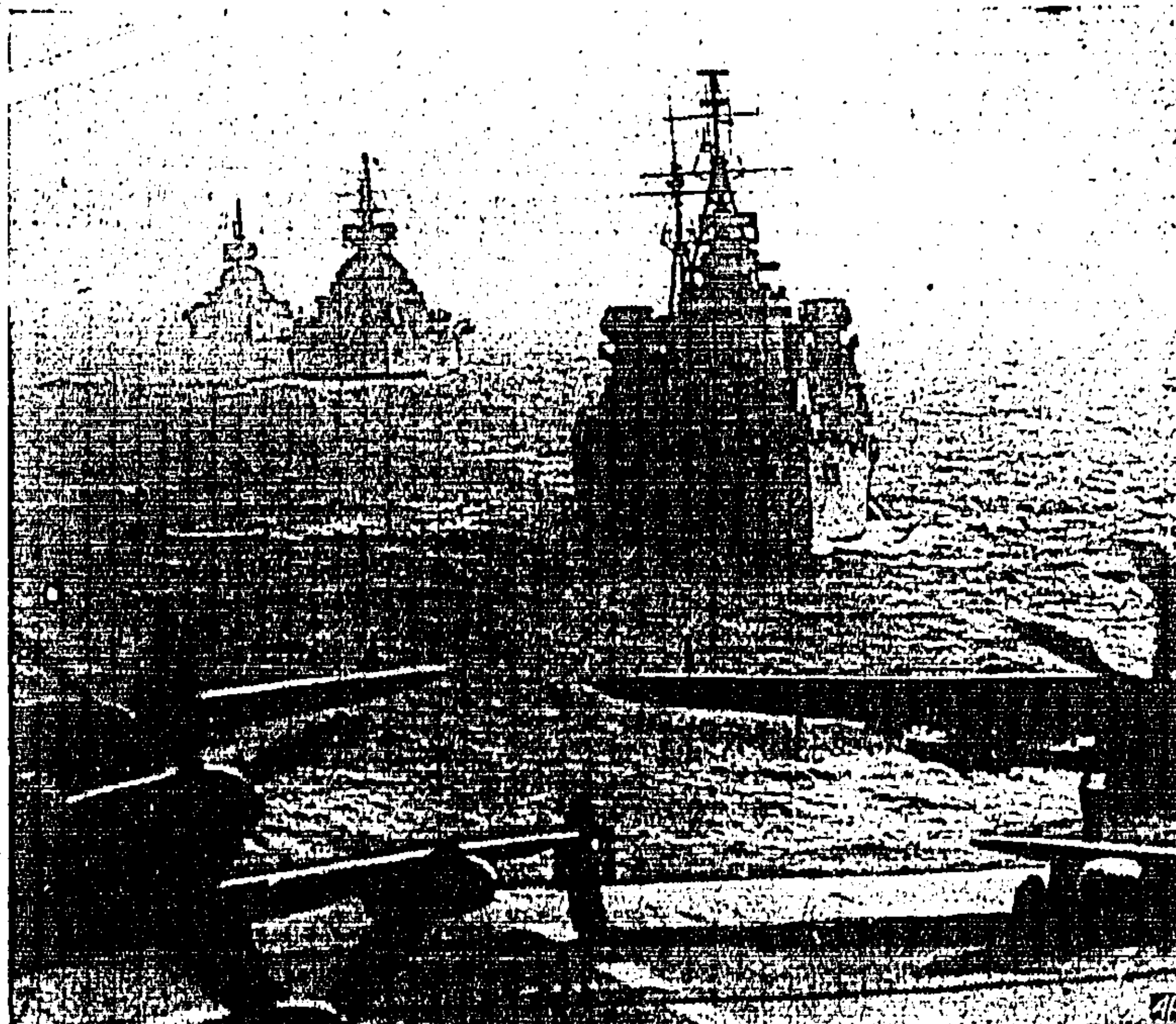
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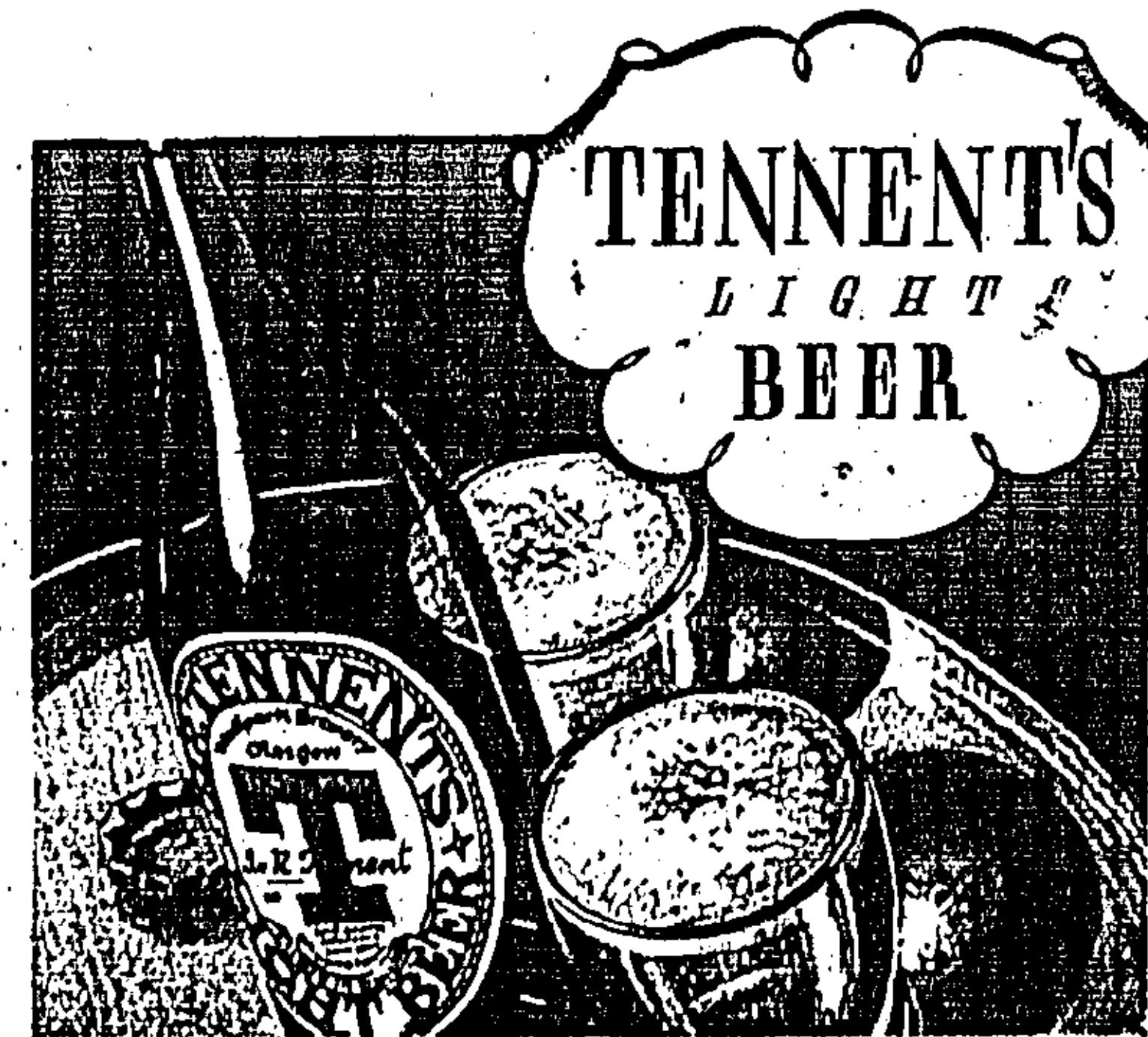


WARSHIPS ON PARADE—Aircraft crowd the after end of the flight deck of HMS Implacable as the 23,000-ton British carrier heads into the open sea in exercises off the coast of Scotland. The ships in line are (front to rear): HMS Superb, 8,000-ton cruiser; HMS Anson and HMS Howe, both battleships of 35,000 tons. The Anson was in Hongkong for several months after the liberation.

飲此酒用T
飲而不新時
無復可法呼
不難多飲酒
精力得法乃
其補之而由
○助止成機
消渴美花
化飲味若
凡精清米
短並香梓

Hops, Barley-malt and yeast, and all the knowledge and facilities of modern brewing are here combined to make a beverage worthy of the thirst of man. And who, having once experienced the glorious flavour of Tennent's Beer, and noted the wonderful way it restores energy, increases vitality and aids digestion, will deny that nature and man have combined to good purpose? Drink Tennent's... and drink it OFTEN.

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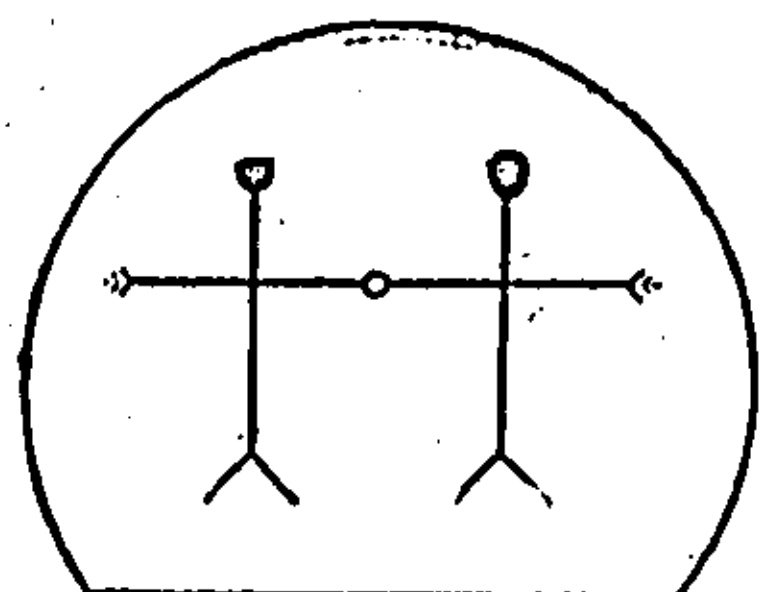
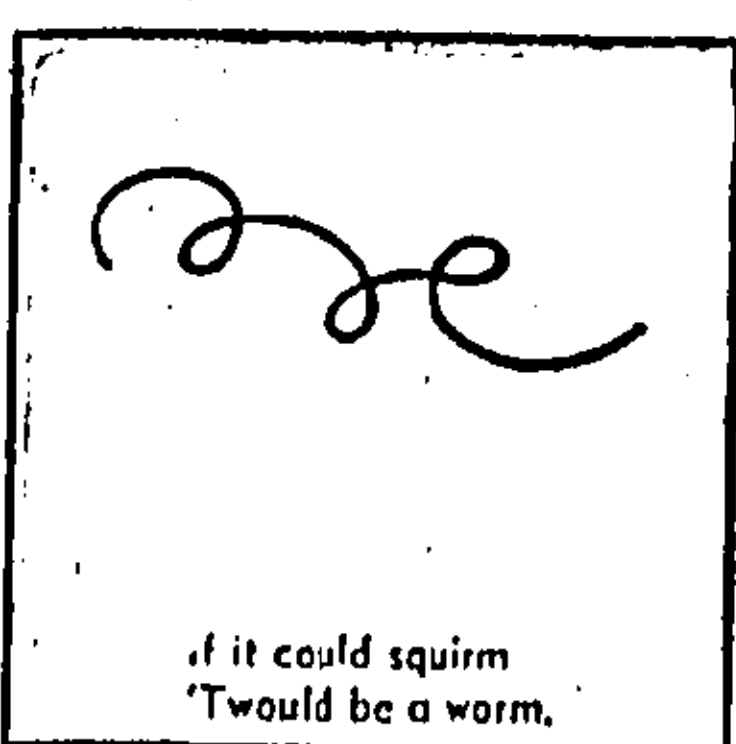
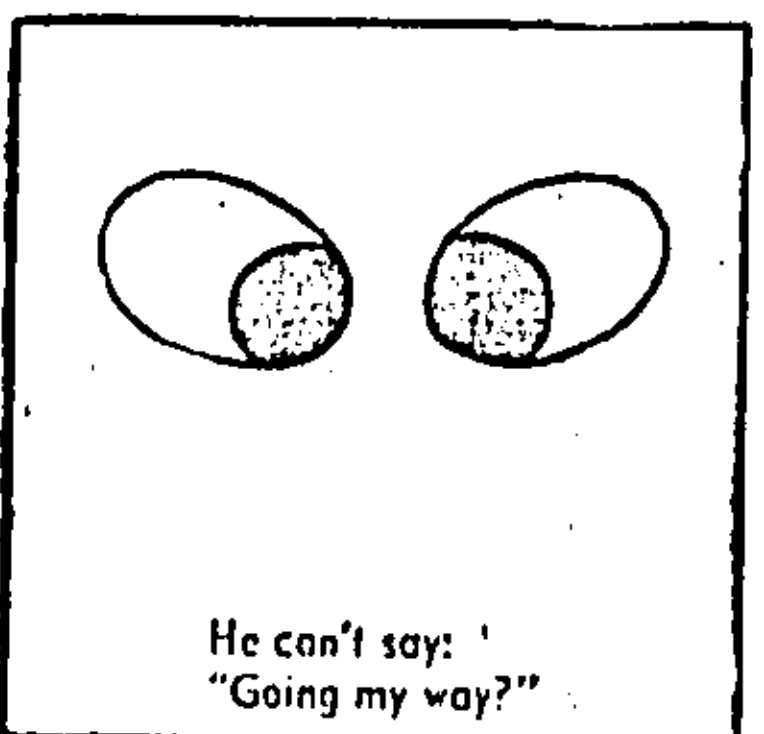
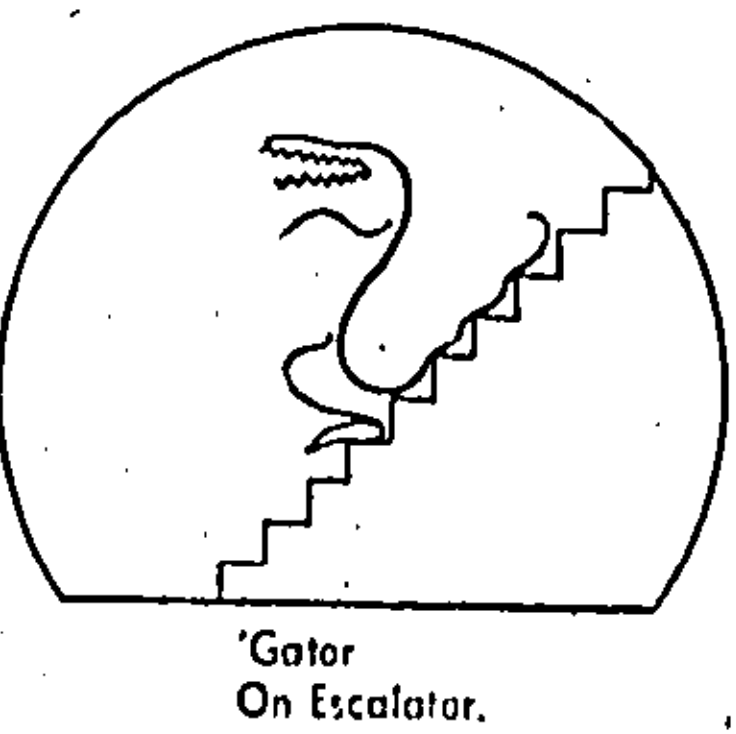
FULL-PAGE FEATURE EVERY SATURDAY.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

SPORTS • STORIES • PUZZLES • CRAFTS • GAMES • JOKES

Versart . . . By Lowette B. Pollock

HERE'S a game for you and your friends to try. Scribble lines on paper like the examples below and write little jingles to fit them. See who can make the funniest. If you're a good "versartist" you can get some weird results.

Adam and Madam
(Yes, I believe).If it could squirm
I'd be a worm.He can't say:
"Going my way?"Gator
On Escalator.

The Sparrow's Wild Notions

—He Had Funny Ideas of Where to Build—

By MAX TRELL

CHIRPIE Sparrow came to the window sill for his bread-crumbs. Then Knarf and Hanid, the shadow-children with the turned-around names, came to wish him good-breakfast, and he said: "There's a question I'd like to ask you two. I need some advice. Perhaps you can give it to me."

So Knarf and Hanid both promptly asked him what it was he wanted to know, and what kind of advice did he want them to give him.

Ate Several Crumbs

Chirpie ate several more crumbs. Then he said: "Spring is here and it's high time I started building a nest. Now where should I build it? Should I build it on the ground in a thicket? Should I build it between two loose bricks in the chimney of the house? Or should I build it in the steeple of the Old Church in the middle of town?"

For a moment Knarf and Hanid remained silent, for to give a sparrow advice on where to build a nest wasn't the easiest thing in the world to do. But finally Hanid said: "Why should you want to build a nest on the ground?"

"Because my friends the Ducks advise it," answered Chirpie. "They say that a nest on the ground can never fall down no matter how hard the wind may blow."

"Yes," said Hanid, "but the cat can find it with no trouble at all. A nest on the ground isn't good nest for you."

"H'mm, you're right," agreed Chirpie Sparrow, swallowing another crumb.

Cozy As A Bed

"And why?" asked Knarf; "why do you want to build your nest between two loose bricks in the chimney?"

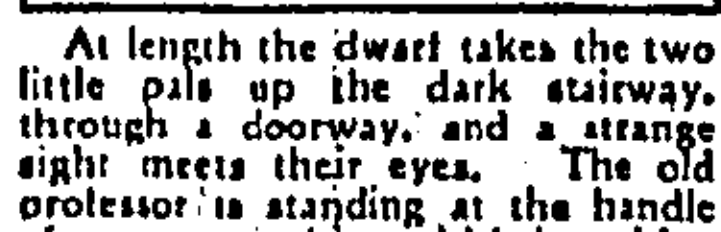
"Because," answered Chirpie, "the Swallows say I should. They say a nest in a chimney is as cozy as a bed near the furnace."

"Yes, but think of all the smoke and soot that come out of the chimney and soil your nest. Your little sparrow-babies won't like a chimney-nest, even though the swallows may!"

"H'mm," said Chirpie Sparrow for the second time. "I never thought of it that way." And he swallowed another crumb.

Rupert's Island

Adventure—16



At length the dwarf takes the two little pills up the dark stairway, through a doorway, and a strange sight meets their eyes. The old professor is standing at the handle of a queer machine which is making a hissing noise and spraying something on to what looks like an endless piece of paper running over rollers. "I thought you said we were to help him to build something," exclaims Rupert. "What ever is he doing there?" At the sound of voices the old man turns and smiles cheerfully.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

DAWN RIDE . . . By I. R. Hegel

TONY STRIKE swung into the big screened porch where his cousin, Vic Kinnebrow, sat leisurely fanning himself.

"Vic," said Tony, his sun-browned Texan face registering pleasure-plus, "I have a date to go horseback riding tomorrow with Addie Lucien."

"Horseback?" Vic echoed. He stopped fanning himself and his thin face took on a vague expression. "I say, old chap, this is South Africa, you know."

"So what?" Tony retorted, flinging himself in a chair and sprawling there, legs apart. "If I can ride horses in Texas, I can ride 'em in South Africa."

"But the Luciens have no horses," Vic stated simply. "They own an ostrich farm. That's what Addie ex-

ecuted at—ostriches." Tony sat up suddenly, erect. "Is an ostrich ride what she meant by her early morning invitation?"

Vic shrugged his slim shoulders. "It might be a bit of a lark, Tony. You have been twitting the girls about their lack of exercise, you know. Steer clear of those Lucien ostriches at any rate. They're affectionate birds as far as their owners are concerned, but they'll strike at a stranger and trample him to a bloody mess."

"Quite a sense of humour Addie has," Tony said soberly.

FOR a moment then he was silent. Maybe, he decided, he brought this on himself. Ever since he had arrived in South Africa, two weeks ago, he had boasted about his riding ability to the young crowd here at Durban. He had bragged at great length too about his Dad's ranch in Texas, forgetting that South Africa boys and girls had plenty to boast about themselves.

"Why don't you excuse yourself now?" Vic persisted.

Tony shook his dark head stubbornly. "Not me. I might show Addie a trick to surprise her."

"What are you going to do?" Vic demanded, scowling worriedly.

"I've been thinking, two years older than his cousin, and not so tempestuous."

Tony chuckled, rose and thrust his hands in the pockets of his white tropic shorts.

"You'll see," he promised.

"Don't figure on getting the better of an ostrich," Vic called after him. "Remember what I said—

he's a vicious fellow."

I've broken vicious horses, Tony thought, marching through the long, dim corridor to his quarters. It will take more than an ostrich to get me down. He smiled wryly. What a joke on Addie to have her come to the paddock tomorrow morning and find him riding one of her precious birds! He'd do just that. He'd show her how a Texan did things.

IN the thick tropic blackness that preceded the sudden dawn the next morning, Tony rose and dressed in cowboy clothes he had brought from Texas.

He knew the way to the Lucien place. Once he had been there on a party with Vic, and a second time he had accompanied Addie home from a golf tournament. The homestead, half a mile from the Kinnebrow plantation, was a typical South African farm with a low rambling main building of white stone, fastened between two disc, dividing fields and high mud walls.

Carefully keeping away from the house, Tony crept through the dry grass to the first dividing field. No one was up yet, not even the native servants. Dawn came like the quick raising of a dark curtain upon vivid

brightness and Tony inched closer to the wall. He scaled it easily enough and swung himself up on the broad top railing. Then he glanced below.

A magnificent cock of extraordinary black and white beauty was calmly strutting about the hard earth of the enclosure. If that ostrich comes a little closer, I'll jump down on his back and ride 'im cowboy, Tony decided. He held his breath expectantly. The cock strutted nearer the wall. Tony leaned forward, his muscular young body poised for the leap.

Just then the cock looked up, emitting a deep rumbling sound like the roar of a lion. His neck, head and bill turned fire red while the 300-pound body came charging full force at the wall. Then the bird leaped and Tony's heart pounded. His perspiring hands began slipping. Another leap and the red head shot out to stab at his boot. Tony jerked back, fell and landed with a thud.

"WELL, Tony Strike!" a familiar voice declared and Tony, opening dazed eyes, roused himself from the heap of dusty sand into which he had fallen. Bending over him in a spotless white riding habit was Addie Lucien. Two black, grinning servants flanked her side.

"In case you're wondering where you are, it's the other side of the wall," Addie continued. "If you had fallen inside, you'd be a pretty sorry sight by this time. That's a brooding pen, Tony Strike, and the hen is sitting on her eggs. I was in the stable and when I heard the commotion I came running."

Tony got up, aware that he was dirty from head to foot, that his shirt was ripped and that he was mighty sorry-looking. He lowered his head as the giggling servants retreated.

"I thought you wanted me to ride one of your ostriches this morning, Addie. I decided I'd learn how to laugh at me."

HE looked up then to meet Addie's calm gray eyes.

"We never invite guests to our plantation to laugh at them," she said. "I invited you because Daddy bought a pair of riding horses yesterday. We've never owned horses and since you talked so much about your Texas ranch, I knew you would make a first-rate instructor."

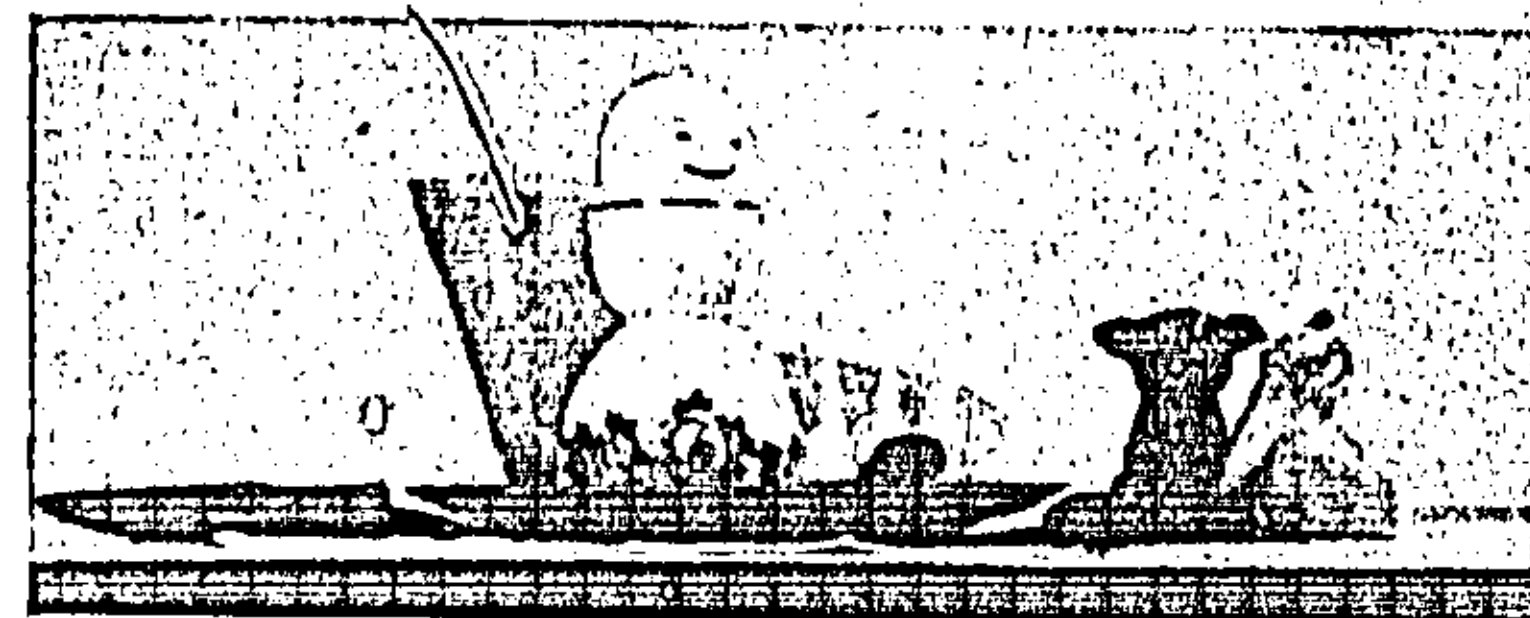
"I've never been on a horse and I wouldn't mount one unless I were shown how first."

"Don't rub it in," Tony rose, shaking off the dust. "I've had my lesson. But I'm not giving up. I still want to ride an ostrich."

Addie was smiling. "If you teach me to ride a horse, Tony, I'll teach you to ride an ostrich. Is it a bargain?" She stretched out a slim gloved hand.

Tony grasped it in his dust-stained paw. "You bet!" he said humbly.

KITCHEN KAPER



BY E. ANN BRUSH

"WHAT'S this?" asks the cheerful breakfast egg. "A romance between the salt-dog and the pepper-pelican? My, my! I'm beginning to feel like a lonely old egg."

This, of course, is just a bit of nonsense, but we got to thinking that if an artist can put together some fruit and bric-a-brac and call it a "Still Life," we could do the same with some kitchen paraphernalia.

Now let's see what sort of a "still life" you can arrange with this, that and the other taken from your kitchen shelves and cupboards. But, with Mother's permission and a promise not to touch her best dishes.

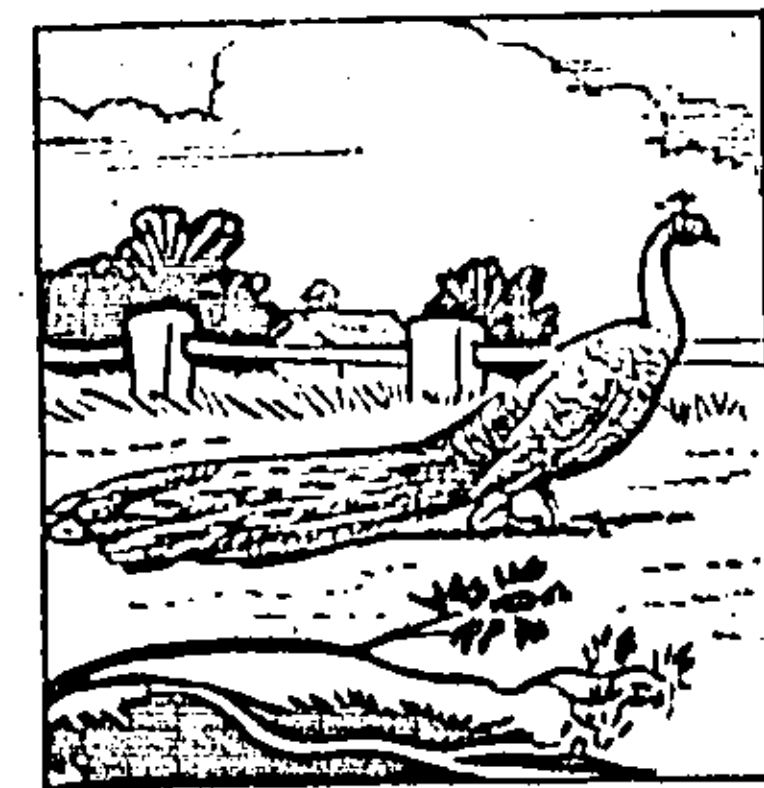
Peacock Not Proud, Just Well-balanced

BY KATHERINE HOUSON

WHEN you see a peacock strutting around in a zoo or park like a pompous drum-major you will probably remember the old simile: Proud as a peacock.

That strut is not caused by pride in the gorgeous fan of beautiful tail feathers the peacock can unfurl whenever he feels inclined. It is balance!

His body is so small in comparison with that marvellous tail, he has to strut to keep himself right side up. Even when his plumes trail on the ground they are still heavy enough to over-balance him if he does not watch his step. In fact, he has to strut in order to walk at all!



Even his gorgeous colouring is not a matter of pride, but of safety. The peacock is a bird of the tropics, where the vegetation is as brilliant as his plumage and protective colouring is necessary to keep him out of danger.

The peacock might be proud of his ancient lineage, for he can trace his history back to the days of the Roman goddess Juno and the Greek goddess Hera, who both hold him in high esteem. Aristotle accuses him of all sorts of crazy stunts, even to tearing the roofs off houses!

Credit for introducing the bird to Europe goes to Alexander the Great and history says that during the Middle Ages peacocks were roasted and served, in all their gorgeous plumage, at stately dinners of that day. Peacock tongues were a great delicacy and definitely an expensive one. Many young knights in those days took "The Vow of the Peacock," by eating a piece of roast peacock meat and then, with their hand held over the platter containing the bird, pledging themselves to perform some deed of valour.

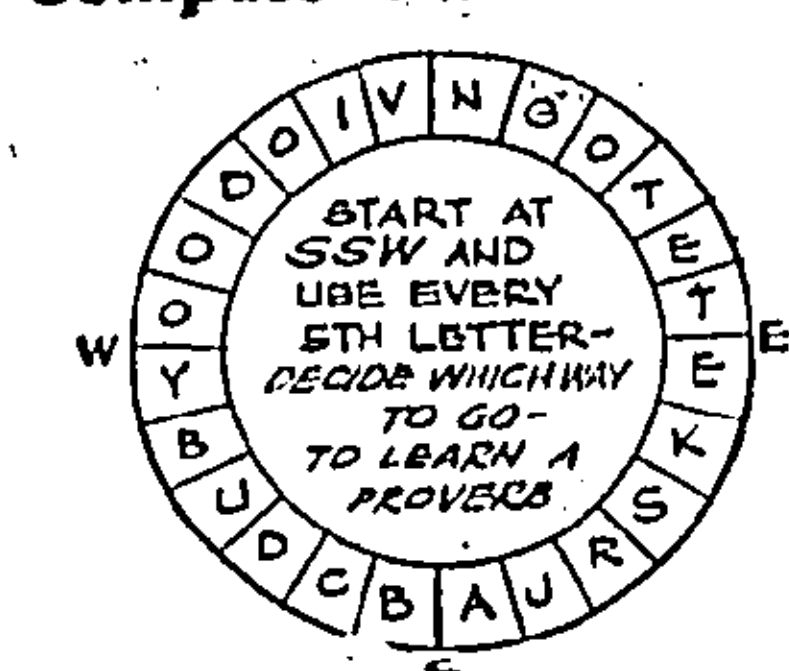
There was an ancient belief that peacock feathers were unlucky—some people still feel that way! Dr. William Beebe, famous naturalist and scientist, thinks this originated in the old legend that the "eyes" on the peacock plumes were the eyes of the seven deadly sins and that these sins would haunt the owners of the plumes.

Many people believe, when the peacock spreads his tail, it is an unmistakable sign of an early spring.

MENTAL GYMNASIUM . . .

Give Your Brains a Workout With These Sharp Puzzlers

Follow Directions In This Wacky Compass Puzzle



Harry J. Warner writes: "Not many people know that the world record for speed skating on rollers is faster than ice. The amateur roller record for one mile is two minutes, 34 2/5 seconds. For professional rollers, it is two minutes, 32 seconds. These records were made way back in 1909. Any body with energy to burn should try to lower this record."

The pigtailers are sewing charms about the cuffs of their socks just as they used to sew charms on their beanies. It looks cute.

HOMONYM

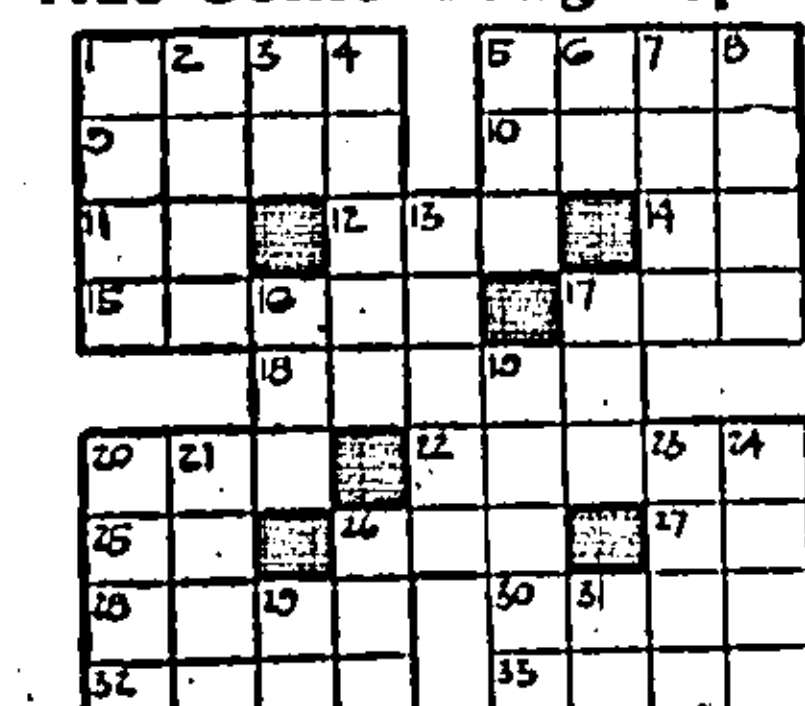
Missing words in the following sentence sound alike, but are spelled differently:

The truck farmers strove to— each other to market with their— crops.

SCRAMBLER

Scramble a race course circuit and have a high mountain; re-scramble and have a chum.

Page the Dictionary! This Crossword Puzzle Has Some Tough Spots



ACROSS

- 1 Toes
- 5 Knitting term
- 9 Space
- 10 Silkworm
- 11 Sun god
- 12 Mineral spring
- 14 Street (abbrev.)
- 15 Fuff up
- 17 Roman bronze
- 18 Sacred song
- 20 Before
- 22 Drive off
- 25 International language
- 26 Snake
- 27 Virginia (abbrev.)
- 28 Grape refuse
- 30 Paradise
- 32 Poker stake
- 33 Flower

DOWN

- 1 Rabbit
- 2 Russian river
- 3 Musical note
- 4 Endures
- 5 Vegetable
- 6 Chaldean city
- 7 Get up
- 8 Pillars
- 13 Fruits
- 16 Mimic
- 17 Ampere (abbrev.)
- 19 Victim of leprosy
- 20 Girl's name
- 21 Low-grade sheepskin
- 23 Nights before
- 24 Narrow way
- 26 High card
- 29 Right (abbrev.)
- 31 Accomplish

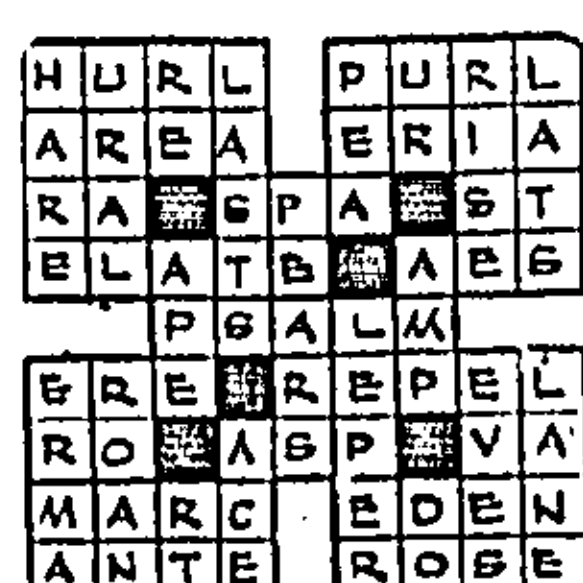
WORD DIAMOND

Here's a diamond centred on TREATED. The second word is a public relations officer; the third a fold in dress; the fifth is "made of oats," and the sixth is a number:

- | | |
|---|---------|
| T | R |
| E | E |
| T | TREATED |
| E | T |
| D | D |

THE ANSWERS—MUSTN'T PEEK!

Crossword puzzle answer.



WACKY COMPASS—Don't judge a book by its cover.

HOMONYM—Beat, beet.

SCRAMBLER—Lap, Alp, pal.

WORD DIAMOND:

- | | |
|---|---------|
| T | R |
| E | E |
| T | TREATED |
| E | T |
| D | D |

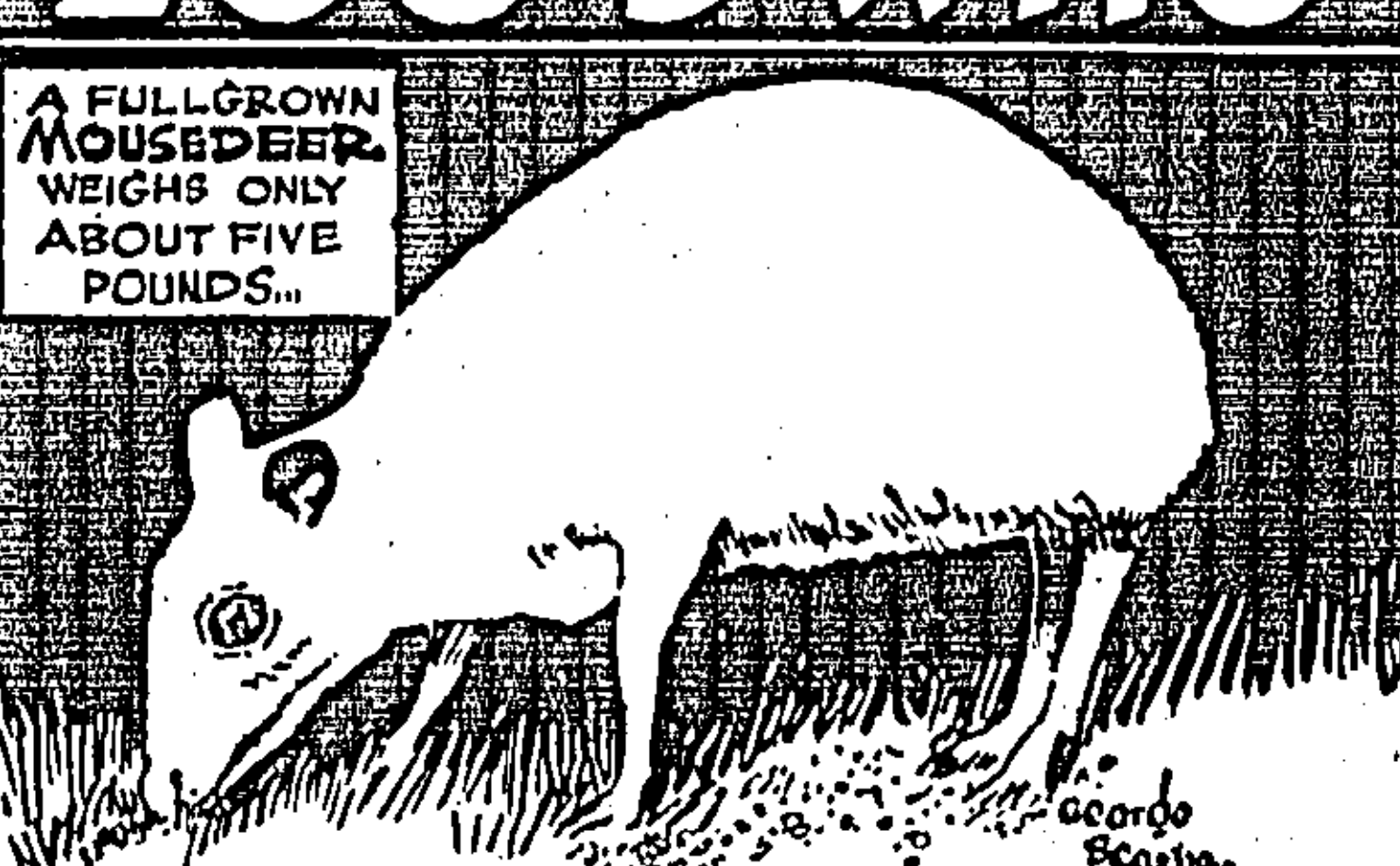
RED RYDER

Out of the Past

By Fred Harman



ZOO'S WHO



A FULL-GROWN MOUSEWEIGHTS ONLY ABOUT FIVE POUNDS.

IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED THAT FOR EVERY SPECIES OF INSECT KNOWN TO SCIENCE, THERE ARE AT LEAST TWENTY MORE THAT ARE UNCLASSIFIED AS YET. 475,000 SPECIES ARE KNOWN TO SCIENCE.

IN AUSTRALIA A BANDICOOT IS CALLED A BRIDGER AND RELATED TO THE KANGAROO. IN INDIA A LARGE RAT IS CALLED A BANDICOOT.

IN THE HOME

- Informative
- Entertaining
- Exclusive

Preparing Child For School

By CARRY CLEVELAND MYERS, Ph.D.

WISE parents who have children old enough to begin school next September are thinking now of what they might do to prepare the child best for this experience. Still, wiser parents begin thinking of this matter as soon as the child is born, if not before.

The attention of many parents of children nearly five or six has been focused around this time of year on the physical fitness of the little child for entering school. Accordingly, many children soon old enough to enter school would be best if they have a physical check up.

When children are thus found to need medical care of the physician or dentist the parents should at once see to their health. Also this programme has spread to emphasize social and emotional preparation of the young child for entering school.

ADVICE

To a greater degree than ever before at this time of year, parents have been asking me for advice on psychological preparation of the child who will enter school in September. Even in the few remaining months these parents should be able

to accomplish much in this direction. Here let me offer a few suggestions.

1. See that your child has a thorough physical check. Be sure his hearing and vision are tested. Carry out the advice of your physician and dentist faithfully and promptly. If any remedial work is advised have it done at once. Don't wait till July or August.

2. Foster good sleep habits in your child. Provide him with a family atmosphere of love, security and peace. See that he is not over-excited.

3. Consider your child's social readiness. Does he play normally with other children of his own age? The better he does the more easily he will get along with other children at school and on the way to and from school.

4. Make him self-reliant, doing for himself everything he is reasonably able to do. Also help him grow in emotional independence, weakening the apronstrings which have tied him too close to you. Help him to be happy in your absence.

5. Cultivate in him responsibility not only for doing some things he likes to do but also for doing a few desirable things he would rather not do.

6. Train him to respect the rights and possessions of others and to have due regard for constituted authority.

CREATIVE PLAY

7. Encourage him at self-amusement and creative play with paper, scissors, crayons, paste and other simple playthings. Enjoy his creation with things or words.

8. Answer his questions kindly, converse with him companionably. Help him enjoy achievement at work and play.

9. Read to him daily. No better way to practise him in ease of expression, in good habits of concentration and readiness to listen well to what he should hear at school.

10. Instill in him a hopeful, happy expectation of his first days at school.

Household Hints

If your windows stick, rubbing paraffin on the cords will help them slide up and down more easily.

Make it a point to have your garden tools, especially hoes and rakes with their sharp pointed edges, hung on a wall when not in use.

If you glue narrow strips of felt on the bottoms of the rockers of rocking chairs that "travel," the chairs will stay put.

Bread can be kept from getting mouldy by being wrapped in moisture proof paper and placed in the refrigerator.

How To Remove Stains From Wood Surface

By ELEANOR ROSS

HERE we go again, taking up a further consideration of stains on wood surfaces, without further introduction.

During house painting time, no matter how well furniture is protected, one piece or another may suffer a paint splattering. Fresh paint stains may be wiped up with a cloth moistened in turpentine. Use a second clean turpentine cloth to remove all traces of the paint.

Paint Spots

Paint spots that have dried will have to be softened with turpentine or scraped off. Scraping, however, will mar a painted or varnished surface. Paint spots on unfinished or oiled wood dry very fast because the wood absorbs the liquid. Hence, such woods must be well protected and any chance spots wiped up immediately.

Water spots on varnished furniture, may usually be recognized as a light film. If this film does not disappear, some process of wiping it off must be found. If it is a very thin film it may be wiped off with a drop or two of oil on the cushiony part of the thumb. Of course, that is for a small spot. One may also use cold water with a drop of vinegar. Sometimes a water spot may be removed with a blotter and a warm iron.

Work Rapidly

If one works rapidly, ammonia and hot water may do the trick. Use a single thickness of cheesecloth wrung out of hot water. Dip the top of the ammonia bottle just once on the hot cloth. Then, with an

oily cloth in the other hand, rub the ammonia cloth gently on the stain, and instantly rub with the bled cloth. Do not handle too large surfaces at a time. Finally, rub over with a little oil, such as lemon oil or a good furniture oil. The main thing is not to let the ammonia soften the varnish.

Water spots on a dining-room table are often accompanied by heat spots or by lint spots from the silence cloth. For the heat spot use a piece of flannel lightly moistened with spirits of camphor (camphorated oil) or essence of peppermint. Work quickly and lightly, then polish with furniture polish or lemon oil. Lint spots may be removed by rubbing with rottenstone and lemon oil. Then polish with a clean cloth, one that does not shed lint, and oil.

Ink Stains

As for ink stains on wood, a fresh stain usually can be wiped from finished surfaces with a damp cloth. Ink on a bare surface will penetrate and have to be bleached out. Use oxalic acid solution and ammonia or javelle water as for ink stains on fabrics. The bleached spot should then be treated according to the surrounding surface, stained, oiled, waxed or polished.

In summer, when fogs and rains produce sweat on the water pipes and boiler, the piano and highly glazed woods will haze over. A good rub with furniture polish and a woollen cloth generally turns the trick. Or try washing the haze with a tablespoon of strong elder vinegar in a quart of water. Wipe dry. Rub afterwards, then polish.

IODINE IN THE DAILY DIET

By HERMAN N. BUNDESEN, M.D.

THE body uses certain substances—chiefly minerals and chemicals—in infinitesimal amounts. To those of us who are used to dealing in ounces and pounds, the term "speck" would best describe the quantities needed. Since these are so small, the average man or woman might reason that, going without them altogether could do no great harm. But depriving the body of only a few grains of an essential substance on the long run can often be harmful.

You could, for instance, put the necessary daily ration of iodine on the head of a pin. But trying to do without it would result in all sorts of disorders.

Iodine is particularly needed as one of the ingredients used by the thyroid gland to form the secretion which regulates the speed at which all chemical activities of the body are carried out.

Food and Water

In many parts of the world, food and water may be lacking in iodine. Such areas are known as goitre districts, because the deficiency of iodine leads to enlargement of the thyroid gland or goitre. The Great Lakes area is one of the largest goitre districts in the world.

Studies have been carried out on large numbers of children which have indicated that those living on areas receiving enough iodine grow almost a half inch taller than those who do not get the iodine. Their weight also is greater.

These studies have also indicated that the birth weight of infants whose mothers received iodine during pregnancy was greater than those of mothers who did not get this mineral. Then, too, it has been shown that the feeding of milk with slight iodine content to children living in the goitre areas resulted in more rapid and regular growth.

Another Study

Another interesting study was carried out, comparing the number of stillbirths which occurred in women who received iodine during pregnancy and those who did not. During a five-year period, in a group of almost 20,000 women, there were six times as many stillbirths in the women who did not receive iodine prenatally as in the women who received iodine. From these studies, it was concluded that stillbirths in human beings may be due in many cases to iodine deficiency.

It seems definite that the addition of iodine to the diet of young children living in the goitre belts is necessary for their normal growth and development.

As I said before, the human requirement for iodine is small, the daily amount having been calculated as 200 micrograms for a person weighing 150 pounds. A microgram is one-thousandth of a gramme and it takes 30 grammes to make an ounce. Since the amount needed is so small, the use of table salt to which iodine has been added, iodized salt can be bought in any grocery store and its use is to be encouraged as a means of making sure that everybody gets sufficient iodine in the daily diet.

WASHING COLOURED SILKS

Shantung, jap silks, etc., are easier to wash but care is necessary especially when they bear a pattern. First soak for half an hour in cold water to which a generous handful of salt has been added. This sets the colour. Make a good lather of tepid water and pure soap jelly. Avoid rubbing soap into the garment and be careful not to wring it.

Rinse in tepid water. Hold under the cold water tap and let the water run through the garment for three minutes. Make sure that every particle of soap has been washed away.

Give a final rinse in cold water to which salt has been added. To brighten the colours that appear to have become faded, add a teaspoonful of vinegar. Shantung or tussore are the better for being given a final rinse in cold tea. Let the colour of the tea soak into the garment to the shade desired. If you wish to add gloss to the material you are washing, add a tablespoonful of methylated spirits to a pint of cold water and pass the garment through this after the rinsing in water and salt.

Silk such as tussore should not be hung out to dry. Press out as much water as possible without drastic wringing. Fold the garment evenly. Wrap it in a soft clean towel. Beat well. Put through a clothes-wringer twice at least. Change the towel as it gets soaked. Be careful not to allow the garment to get too dry for water must not be sprinkled on it before ironing.

GOOD MEDICINE



Bobbie Barton's emergency operation was a success except that he lost his appetite afterward. Then his Los Angeles doctor heard that Bobbie's dog "Frisky" had been sent away during the youngster's illness. The doctor's prescription: Bring "Frisky" back. Now everything's all right.



Serve Strawberry Shortcake

— If You Can't Get Fresh Ones Jam Is A Good Substitute

FROM the testing kitchen

came the sound of subdued singing, always a sign that the Chef was finishing up a dish with which he was much pleased. I went in to investigate. And there he was, pastry-tubing a beautiful, fluffy, whipped cream topping onto a big three-layer cake set on a shining silver platter.

"Madame, the strawberry shortcake is finished," he announced with a flourish.

"It looks just grand, Chef," I exclaimed.

"Now it remains only to put a few strawberries on top, for the final garnish," he said.

"Let's see. You made three layers of sponge cake. Put them together with crushed sugared strawberries. And you covered the top with whipped cream. I'm sure it's going to taste simply delicious—but it's not strawberry shortcake."

Sponge Not Short Cake

The Chef looked disappointed. "But that's what people get when they go to the best restaurants and ask for strawberry shortcake."

"That's quite true; but it's really a strawberry sponge cake, and not a strawberry shortcake," I insisted. "A light began to dawn on the Chef's face. 'Ah, now I understand! When you say shortcake you mean a short cake, that is, a cake made with shortening, yes?'"

"Exactly, Chef. And as you know, sponge cake has no shortening. Real old-fashioned strawberry shortcake is a traditional food in America. It was first made in New England from wild strawberries, and a plain rich biscuit dough, that contained very little, if any, sugar. The biscuit dough was baked in a thin layer, split open, thickly buttered, and put together with slightly warmed sliced sugared berries. A thick layer of berries was spread on top. Then the strawberry juice was poured over."

"It was served at once, while warm?" asked the Chef.

Rich Cream

"Yes, and always accompanied with a pitcher of rich cream; whipped cream was never used. This delicious old-fashioned shortcake is taken together as soon as baked for a main breakfast dish. And I think it would be delightful to serve it. I'd suggest making three or four times the recipe; bake the shortcake in thin layers in two big roasting pans; spread it with plenty of butter; put the layers together with lots of strawberries; heap berries on top; cut it in big squares, and serve it in deep plates. Pass the heavy cream. Pour plenty of coffee. It's the greatest of all the treats."

The Chef listened attentively to my plan. He clasped his hands be-

hind him and gazed sorrowfully at the cake he had so joyfully prepared.

"Don't worry, Chef," I said. "That cake will have a place of honour at our tea party this afternoon. After all, it is the European cousin of our own American strawberry shortcake."

Dinner

French Onion Soup Croutons
Beans with Ham Slices
Buttered Beets Dark Bread
Butter or Margarine
Old Fashioned Strawberry Shortcake
Coffee or Tea Milk (Children)
All Measurements Are Level
Recipes Serve Four

String Beans with Ham

Pick over, wash and plain boil or pressure cook 1 lb. string beans in salted water; then drain, and save 1 c. of the liquid. Make 2 c. white sauce by combining this bean liquid with 1 c. milk, and thickening with 2 tsp. each flour and margarine or ham fat which have been blended. Add to the beans. Add ½ tsp. table mustard. Next, add a 5-pt. sized casserole. Rub with fat; put in a 2 in. deep layer of the beans and white sauce mixed. Sprinkle over ¼ c. minced cooked ham. Put on another layer of beans, and one of ham; continue in this way until the ingredients are used, making the top layer beans. Cover with ½ c. fine dry bread crumbs mixed with 2 tsp. melted margarine or ham fat. Brown in a moderate oven, 350 F., allowing about 25 min.

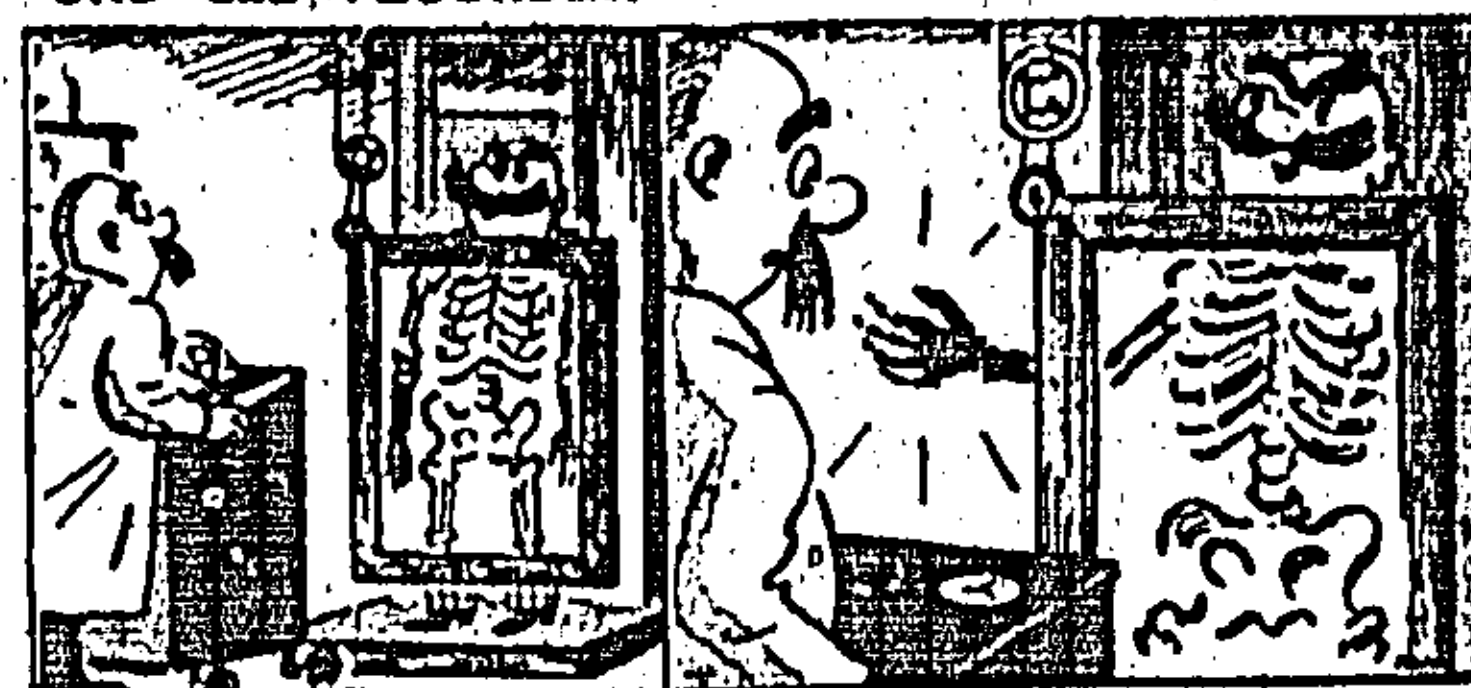
Old-Fashioned Shortcake

Sift together 2 c. flour, 4 tsp. baking powder, ¾ tsp. salt and 1 tsp. sugar. Add ¼ c. shortening, any kind. Chop it in with a pastry blender till the mixture looks flaky, like bran. Moisten with ¾ c. milk or milk and water mixed. Make the dough as soft as can be handled. Divide in 2 parts. Press half into an oiled layer cake pan. Then brush it over with melted butter or margarine; shape the second portion of dough round, and place it on top of the first. Bake in a hot oven, 400 F., about 30 min. When done the 2 layers can easily be separated and the shortcake put together. Serve at once.

Putting the Shortcake Together: Prepare the strawberries before starting to make the shortcake. (Reserve 3 large berries for garnishing). Do not cook them. Put the shortcake together as soon as baked. To do this, separate the layers, and spread the uncrusted sides with soft butter. On the bottom layer spread half the prepared strawberries. Turn the second layer upside down on this (so the berries won't slide off). Cover with the remaining strawberries. Pour over any remaining juice so it will soak in. Serve with cream. Or top with sweetened whipped cream and garnish with the reserved strawberries, cut in halves lengthwise and dusted with a little granulated sugar.

DAB and FLOUNDER

—by Walter



England, Seen By Taylor Caldwell

AN enormous number of people are going to read Taylor Caldwell's novel *There was a Time* (Collins, 10s. 6d.). An enormous number have read each of the previous nine books of this Scottish-American novelist. There is no reason in the world why the tenth should be an exception.

No possible harm can be done, therefore, if I report that *There was a Time* is distinguished by some notably bad writing, that Frank Clair, its hero, is a self-centred and tiresome humbug, and that his spiritual pilgrimage is a whining chronicle of self-inflicted misery.

Frank, at a tender age, is snatched from England by his parents. He grows up in the United States, on which republic, in due course, he confers the doubtful benefit of his allegiance.

Yet, throughout life, the poor boy is cursed by a limey accent and haunted by lively, if sombre, memories of life in the fearful conditions of lower-middle-class Lancashire, AD 1904.

Children of ten toiled in the cotton mills. As for those fortunate enough to go to school, each every nose ran with Lancashire catarrh, or colds, every thin throat coughed incessantly. Suppressed, poorly fed, constantly shivering with cold, all were ardent snobs, all carefully elegant of speech.

Not that the scene was wholly black. For here is a sturdy working man of the period, brooding "tenderly over the photographs of the Royal family!" How well one remembers the type of this honest proletarian, who does not quite trust the Kaiser even though he is "the old Queen's grandson. Ah, it's not been the same since she died. God bless her."

The general impression is, however, middling macabre—cast-iron Lancashire, with its snobs, chip-shops and catarrh!

Yorkshire is really not much better. Frank's grandmother keeps a lodging-house in Leeds. But there, too, unaware that they have crossed the county boundary, the dread germs of Lancashire catarrh have penetrated.

America is a little brighter. There seems to be no catarrh in the schools. And Frank hears the tree-toads, "as if some invisible choirman."

He had lifted a button. "Thank you—God." From this it is but a step (to be precise, 14 lines of print) to writing poetry.

A good start. But Frank cannot keep it up. Not so Taylor Caldwell. She keeps to it for 512 pages (approx. 100,000 words) of the President's English.

Over this verbal prairie she pursues Frank, who gets steadily more "sensitive," more "frustrated," more seedy, and more dismal as the years wear on. In the end he writes a novel and feels better.

Taylor Caldwell is entitled to write as she pleases. But what in the world does she mean by this sentence, taken from a description of the Kentucky mountains: "Gulls of silence fumed everywhere?"

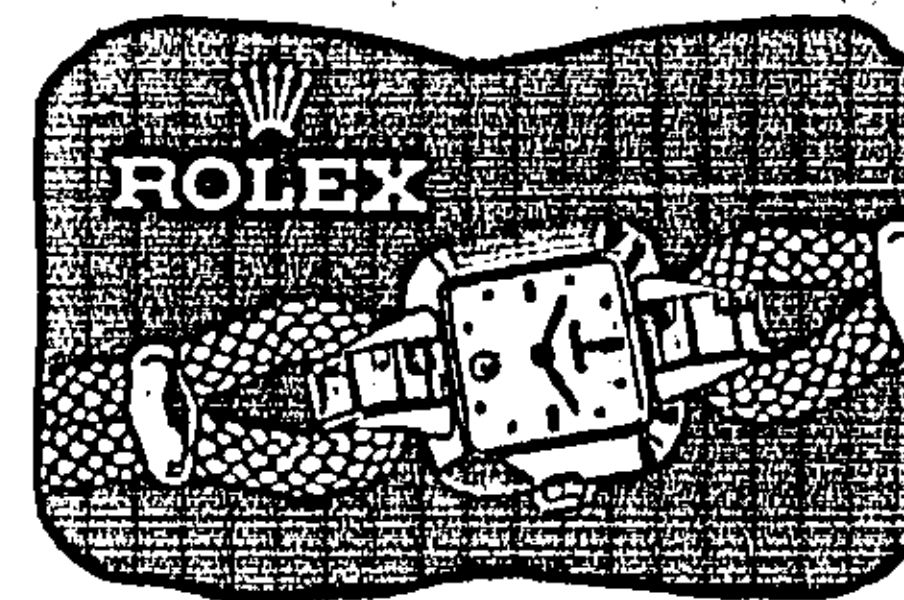
Another Year (Heinemann, 9s. 6d.) is R. C. Sherriff's story of a country parson who, at the age of 55, decides it is time he realised his life's ideal: the charge of a parish in the London slums.

He finds the East End a "disconcerting place: colour, clutter, more evasive than he bargained for. His struggles to gain a foothold on its indifferent and slippery shores maintain contact with reality. They are gently humorous.

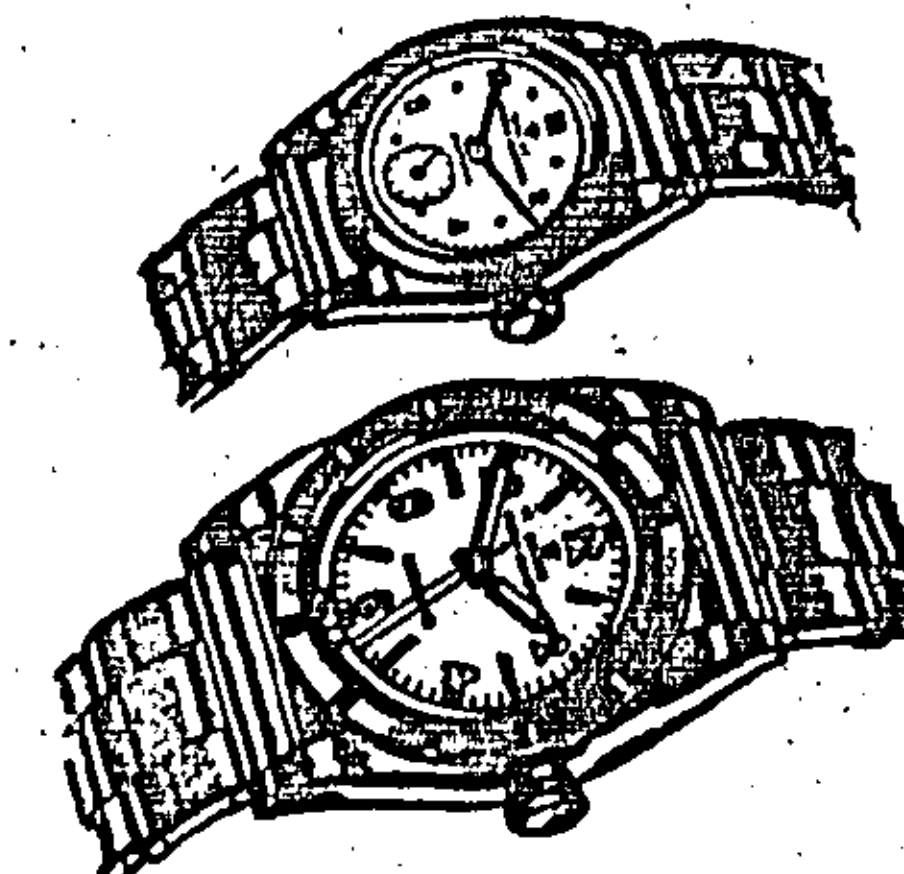
Up to the point, in fact. Another Year is a satisfactory novel of its kind. Up to what point? Up to the point where Mr Sherriff cheats by taking his parson off to Hollywood on the shallow pretext that his dull daughter Rosemary is the heavenly saint choice for some part in a new film.

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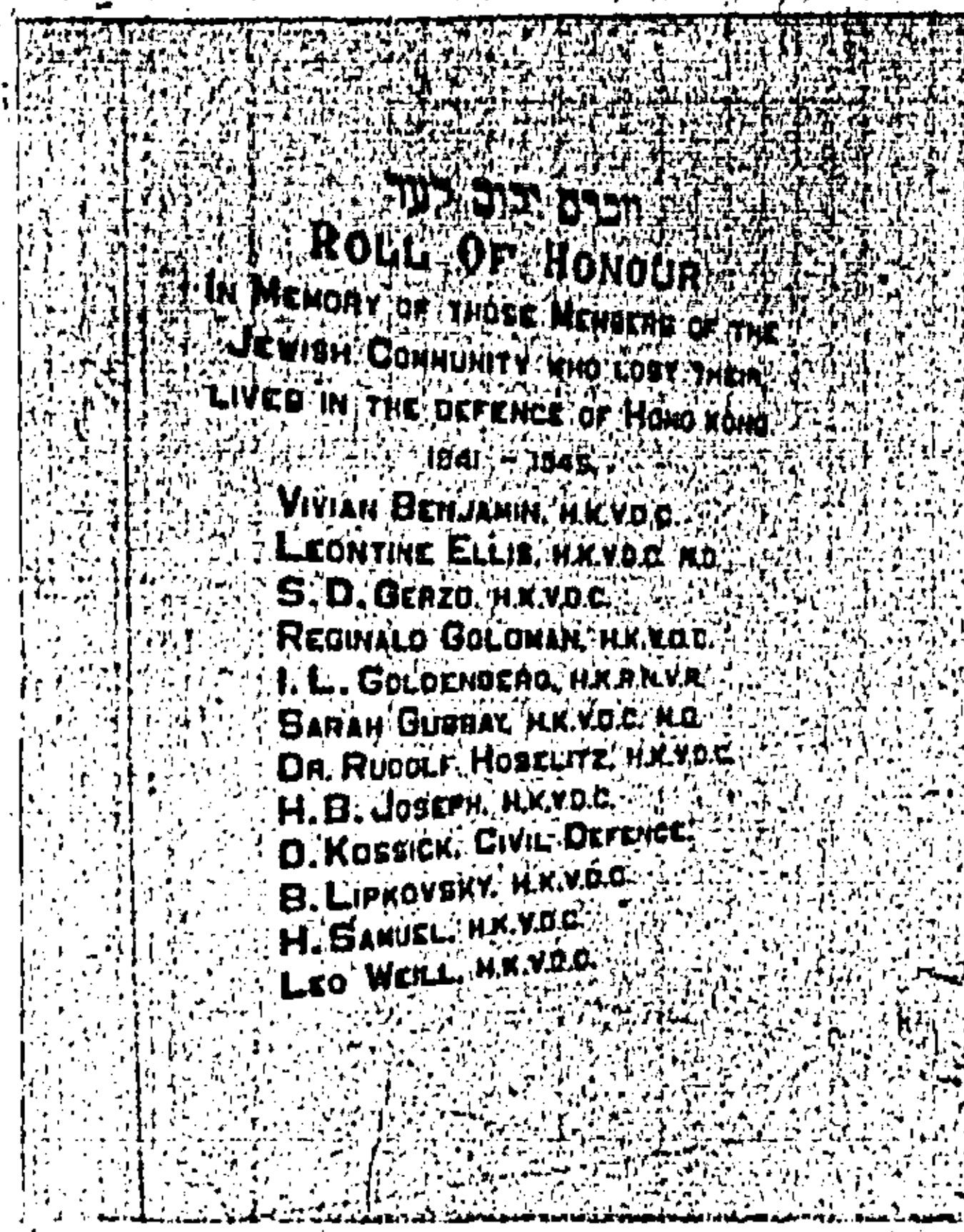


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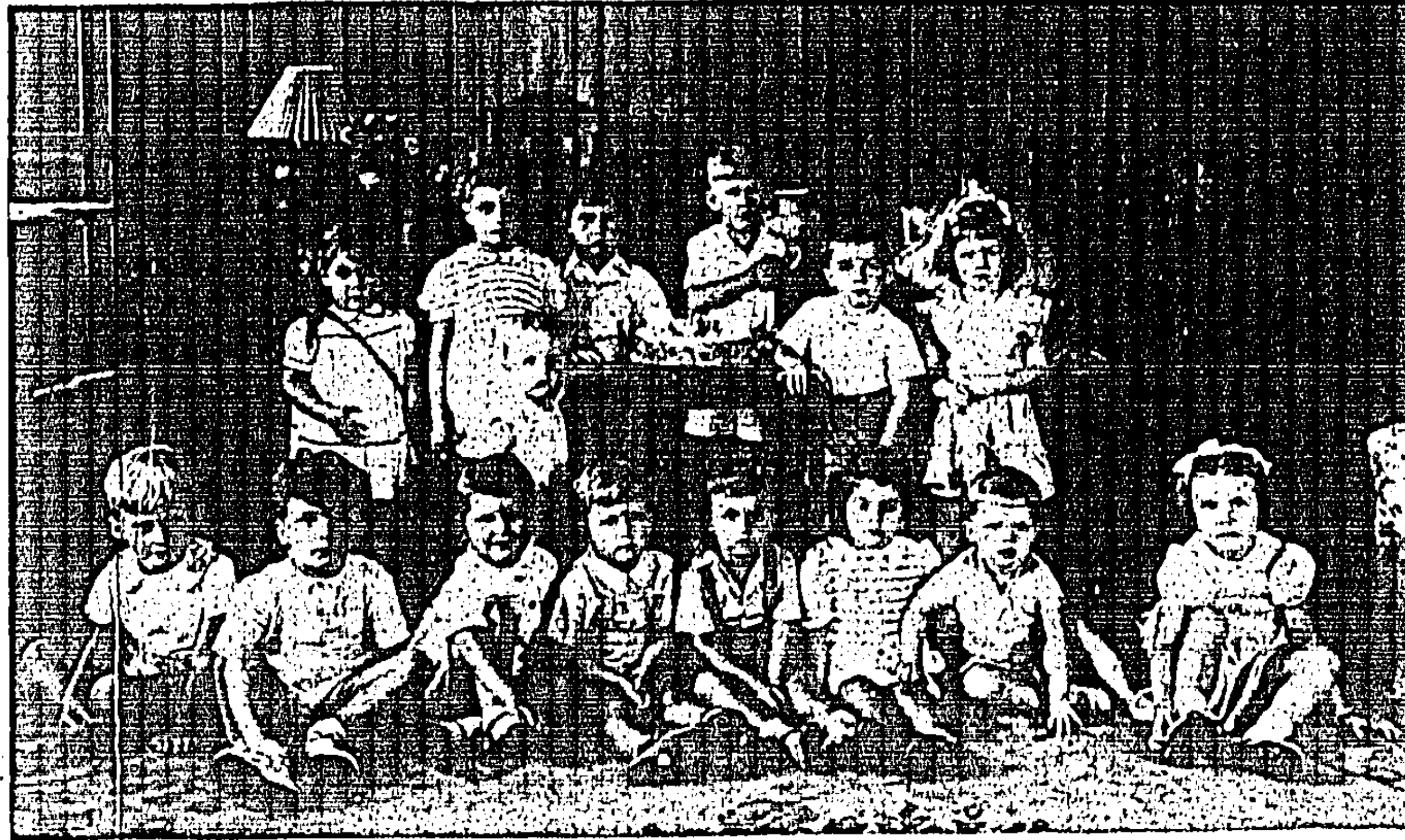
JEWISH MEMORIAL—At the Ohel Leah Synagogue last Sunday, Mrs Rosa Weill unveiled a plaque recording the names of members of the Jewish community who died in action or in internment. Left: the unveiling. Right: the plaque. (Telegraph Staff Photographer)



RIGHT—Mr Ian Charles Mack and Miss Alisha Beryl Hope leaving St John's Cathedral after their wedding on Tuesday. (Ming Yuen)



PHOTO taken at St Teresa's Church last Sunday at the wedding of Mr William Maher and Miss Dolinda Chaves. (Telegraph Staff Photographer)



LITTLE Michael Dansey and friends who attended his fourth birthday party at the Gloucester Hotel recently. (King's Studio)

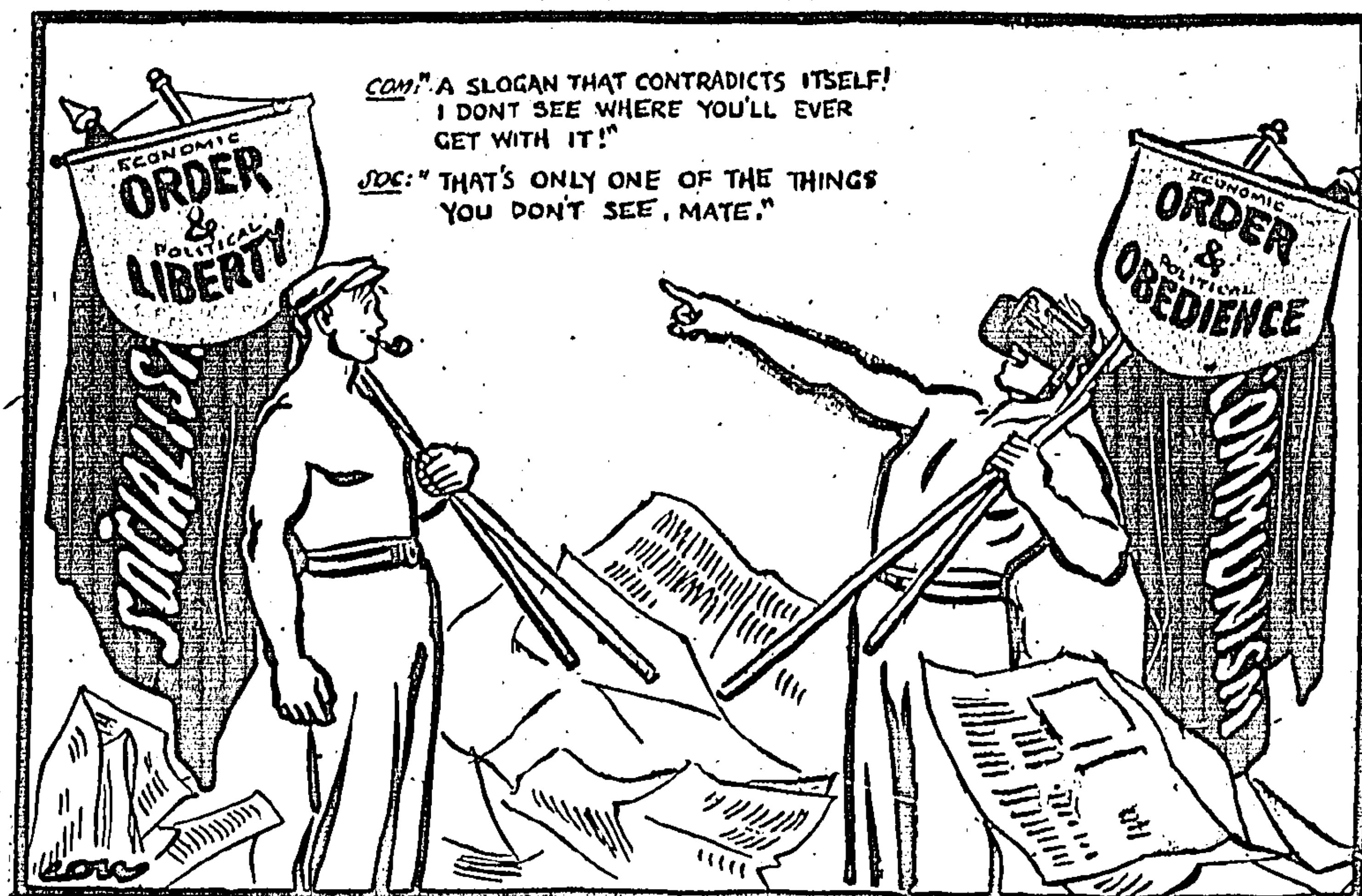
PICTURES on the right were taken at the cocktail party given at Volunteer Headquarters on the King's Birthday. Top: Mr Vic Labrum, Col. L. T. Ride, Commandant of the HKVDC, and the Misses Dorothy and Elizabeth Ride. Centre: Mr D. McColgan, Mr R. Taylor, Mr and Mrs F. Joacock and Mr and Mrs Gill. Bottom: Mr H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Mr H. Owen Hughes and Mr and Mrs G. P. Ferguson. (Telegraph Staff Photographer)



VIGNETTES OF LIFE

'Telling A Story'
By KEMP STARRETT





CONFLICT OF IDEALS

(Copyright in All Countries)

Can The Japanese Become Democratic?

THE old idea that it was practically impossible, or an almost hopeless task for any European to try and understand the Japanese has become largely modified through the contacts of war—(strange irony indeed!)—which have aroused a greater interest in these remarkable people. Nevertheless there can be no question that they still remain, to some extent, a mystery to a very large number of travellers and dwellers in the Far East. Those whose work or occupation compels residence in, for example, Burma, Siam and China do feel after a time, that they can more or less count upon certain responses and reactions of the people of their territory to various stimuli. But this is by no means always the case where the Japanese are concerned, who often seem to act in a manner completely unexpected and unforeseen. This unexpectedness, which sometimes manifests itself in acts of impulsive irresponsibility, largely accounts for a criticism of their behaviour which is often heard—that it seems to be curiously childish and immature.

Good Example

THERE is certainly some truth in this criticism. A good example of this childishness was reported during the war when, in the large cities—and presumably in the towns also, the national flags of the Allies, notably the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes were painted on the pavement and even on the tramlines, so that the populace might get a kick from "treading them underfoot." Dummy figures were also set up, crude representations of Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt and other famous personalities, dressed in Allied uniform and labelled to prevent any mistaken identification, and were the recipients of many a hearty clout from patriotic citizens! One would hardly expect such behaviour from adults of Western nations; neither, indeed, would it occur to the minds of Western rulers that such methods as these might stimulate patriotism! It is, of course, true that even in Japan they would appeal only to a certain, though large, section of the public.

There is, however, a general tendency among the Japanese which is similarly symptomatic of the immature mentality—the craving to sample or experience anything new, the tremendous keenness with which they will take it up, and the rapidity with which they will get bored with it and cast it on one side, unless it gives almost immediate results of the kind expected.

In the world of politics, the same phenomena are to be observed. At the beginning of

the Occupation, the Japanese were wild for "Democracy." But as it has not settled all their extremely complicated problems overnight, many are getting dangerously tired of it. A general election is held, and a certain political party comes to power. In a matter of days—unless some striking bill has been passed or some spectacular reform accomplished, there will appear articles in the Press affirming that the Government is no good, and that the Ministers' speeches are vague, meaningless and impractical; very soon after a demand will start for resignation and another election.

Past History

NOW, this is odd, to say the least of it. It is uncommonly like the child with a new toy who quickly tires of it and casts it on one side in favour of something else. It is all the more odd when one considers the remarkable power that the Japanese indubitably possess of sticking to things of wonderful patience, of perseverance and of concentration.

It is in the past history of the Japanese people that we must look if we are to find a clue to this curious characteristic of "childishness."

Looking back down the centuries at Japan's social organisation and forms of national government, it is impossible not to be struck by a salient feature that is as evident in the family circle as it is in that of the community and of the whole state—the subservience of younger to elder, of female to male, of all to the voice of official authority. Rarely would anyone dream of criticising or questioning that voice, even were its representative as low in the hierarchical scale as the village policeman or headman; for that the voice was fact regarded as being the Emperor himself.

Education

A SIMILAR authoritarian mechanism was in use throughout the educational world. Prior to the Meiji Restoration (1868) such education as existed was almost wholly in the hands of the Buddhist priesthood. Largely owing to Chinese influence, the authority of and the respect due to the teacher was almost as great as that in regard to one's father. After the Restoration, when the government was organising itself on European models, the educational system was taken from France, the reason for the choice being that, of all Western systems, that of the French was the most centralised. With the adoption of compulsory and universal education, the profound respect paid to the teacher became somewhat modified, but it still exercised an immense influence, and particularly on the method of teaching. This method that generally in use right up to the outbreak of war. The pupil was expected to accept without question all that was told him by his teacher. For a student to query the authority of his professor or lecturer was unheard of. Those who did so—and there were very few—would be regarded as "unsatisfactory" or tainted with "dangerous thoughts," or contaminated with the Western heresy of "individualism." Indeed, not only in regard to school-life but to life in general, the whole *raison-d'être* of a Japanese might be parodied, "His not to reason 'why,' His but to live and die!"

This authoritarian method of control and up-bringing has been going on in Japan for, quite literally, centuries. How very gravely it must have affected the faculty of reasoning must be obvious. If people, from the cradle to the grave, are actively discouraged from using the power of reasoning—the one power that distinguishes men from brutes—it is clear that their ability to think must be seriously impaired.

It is extremely interesting to read in this connection, the views of William Godwin. In his famous work, *Political Justice*, published in 1793—one hundred and fifty years ago—he writes:

"Whenever government assumes to deliver us from the trouble of thinking for ourselves, the only consequences it produces are those of torpor and imbecility... He that in any degree consigns to another the task of dictating his opinions and his conduct, will cease to enquire for himself, or his enquiries will be languid and inane... Such beings are the mere dwarfs and mockery of men."

(Book VI, Ch. I.)

By Francis J. Horner

It is just this dictation that the Japanese have been subjected to for hundreds of years. Is it surprising, therefore, if at times and in certain ways they show a mental immaturity, a childish lack of reasoning? And this indicates the extreme complexity of the problem that confronts those who are trying to introduce democratic methods into the country. For surely the very essence of democracy is the ability to think freely and intelligently, together with the will to cultivate and encourage independent reasoning, examination and decision.

Such thoughts as these compel us to realise that the work of establishing in Japan a democratic government on a firm basis must be a matter of years. At the same time it must never be forgotten that those will be years full of peril, with enemies both within and without.

To start with, there is this natural intellectual indolence among the mass of the people induced by the pernicious authoritarianism of family and national control over so prolonged a period. It is no easy matter to overcome mental habits that have been rendered hereditary through generations of passive obedience to external authority.

Then the problem of overcoming such mental indolence is made more difficult by those enemies within referred to above—leaders of pre-war days accustomed to think along totalitarian lines, and who can confidently rely on a certain following. We have only to think of that very large body of demobilised and disgruntled military and naval officers, particularly the former. The vast majority are married men with families; they joined the army as careerists, which was for many of them the carrying on of a family tradition extending over hundreds of years. They have been thrown on the world, most of them in the prime of life, without jobs and deprived of their pensions; they are, moreover, forbidden to hold any official post—

tion; they are all to some extent competent to lead and organise, while their whole training from boyhood has been on authoritarian lines. It is, of course, true that at the present time this particular element is discredited and humiliated. But this will not necessarily endure, while the existing economic confusion and distress affords them ample opportunities of encouraging discontent with "democracy," and urging the return to former methods of government.

This group would undoubtedly find support, or at least strong sympathisers among the victims of the purge in the business and educational classes. Inevitably it dealt with the leaders, particularly in the business circles, and it has left embittered groups deprived of power but not of influence.

In addition to these who look more or less longingly to the past, there are the would-be totalitarian leaders of the future, determined to impose the mental serfdom of Communism on the nation. Though few in number, they are well-organised; they are also extremely active in the

propagation of those fall-sounding promises of the Marxist millennium, so fatally attractive to the intellectually indolent.

Surrounded then, as the Japanese people are, with so much temptation, how terribly easy it can be for them to slip back into the old paths of docile acceptance of authority—to give way to the specious propaganda of those who, whether towards the right or the left, would lead them back to intellectual slavery.

The fundamental task then, that the Allied Occupation must face is that of teaching and encouraging the Japanese people to use their mental faculties, to learn how to reason, how to think for themselves.

Slow Business

THE responsibility for this will, of course, fall primarily on those who are carrying out the educational reforms at present taking place in Japan. That this must be a slow business needs no emphasis, and it will take more than one generation of students before results will become evident. But this should not be a source of discouragement, for the Japanese are as anxious to learn as any people in the world.

Yet, in spite of the difficulties and problems that confront Japan at present, despite the harm that has unquestionably been done to the intellectual life of the nation, I am personally convinced that the country will evolve a government of a real democratic nature. It will probably be nothing like the democracy characteristic of either England or the U.S.A. As each of these has developed its own particular type of democratic rule, so will Japan; and we may confidently expect some very novel and unexpected results! But, however odd they may be, they will, being Japanese, hold the possibility, or rather the probability, of permanence, and it would be a mistake to be over-critical because of Japan's democratic development does not necessarily conform to that of Western models.

ITALY EXPECTS A FLOOD OF TOURISTS

By NORMAN MONTELLIER
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

ROME, June 18.—Private tourist agencies are checking backlog orders from British, American, French and Swiss citizens predict that Italy's tourist influx for 1948 would be double that of 1947.

The Italian Government has made no effort to conceal its hope that enough foreign tourists will pour enough hard money into Italy this year to help keep the nation's economy in line.

There was a time when tourists spent enough here to keep Italy's export-import balance almost even. But private tourist agencies are warning the Government that too much red tape, bureaucratic slowness and other small irritations can keep the expected flood-tide from materialising in 1948.

Italy's all-out effort to attract the free-spending tourist was marked by one hard-headed business calculation—that the Government is neglecting to advertise the "non-cultural" spots, which Italian impresarios maintain could woo many people away from Paris night life.

These impresarios said the government had budgeted 60,000,000 lire, or about 100,000 U.S. dollars, to tell foreigners what Italy had to offer the tourists. Besides claiming that this was insignificant in today's advertising world, the objectors said that none of the money was earmarked for anything except the known museums and cultural places that every guide book lists. Italians said somebody should try to tell the rest of the world that Rome, Milan, Florence and Naples, as well as every major centre depending on tourist trade, can match Paris night life and thus increase tourist trade by luring more people who are looking for other entertainment besides sightseeing.

BUSINESS PICKS UP

A TOURIST bureau in Rome said that since the Italian election results were announced, requests from tourists have picked up steadily. It said that hotel accommodation was difficult to arrange only in Milan and Venice, where rooms are traditionally scarce and conditions are aggravated by the current housing shortage.

The bureau pointed out one interesting change in Italian habits. Whereas tourists before the war found there was a special price for hotels for them, while a lower price was in effect in the off-season period, all hotels have only one price now all the year round.

This bureau, which is American, estimated that an American couple visiting Italy this year will spend from US\$15 to \$20 a day on a complete first-class trip. Economy-minded persons can cut that in half. The estimate includes tips, hotels, transportation, etc.

Prices have changed little from last year, but some food costs are up. Hotels have held the same, a room with bath in a leading hotel running between 1,500 and 2,000 lire per day. In a tourist centre like San Remo, on the Italian Riviera, a week in a good hotel, meals included, would cost about 27,000 lire or about \$50 for one person. Venice is more expensive, while Florence is cheaper. Rome and Milan are in the average range.

FOOD SITUATION

TOURISTS this year will find the food situation in Italy better than ever. For those who can afford to buy, food of all kinds is plentiful. There are some instances of exorbitant prices, however, such as bananas, now priced at 200 lire each, or about 30 cents U.S. Oranges are up to 220 lire per kilo, or 35 cents for two pounds. An excellent restaurant meal, with wine, coffee and dessert included, today costs from 1,200 to 2,000 lire per person, depending on the range of delicacies selected.

Tipping is still the problem it always was in Italy. Porters and waiters try for the most they can get. Restaurant tack on a service charge ranging from 10 to 20 percent on all bills, and it is seldom necessary to add more than about eight percent for the waiter. Liquor of any kind and brand is plentiful but prices are high. Good Scotch costs 800 lire per drink, or roughly \$150. American cigarettes will be on sale in all government tobacco shops, eliminating the need to look for black market vendors. The price is fixed at the present time at 350 lire per package of 20. Some black market sources are trying to close up stocks by offering cigarettes at 300 but the buyer is never certain they are real or counterfeit.

The black market in currency is virtually gone. For a tourist wishing to change dollars or travellers cheques, the official bank price today is 567 lire to one U.S. dollar. The black market offers 570 to 575. Here, too, the tourist must be on guard against counterfeit money or outright palming of a packet of currency to exchange it for a wad of newspaper wrapped up in a few bills. The artistry of the money-changer in making a "switch" like this is worth paying to see, but few of the recently "billed" visitors to Rome have appreciated the demonstration at the cost of their bankroll.

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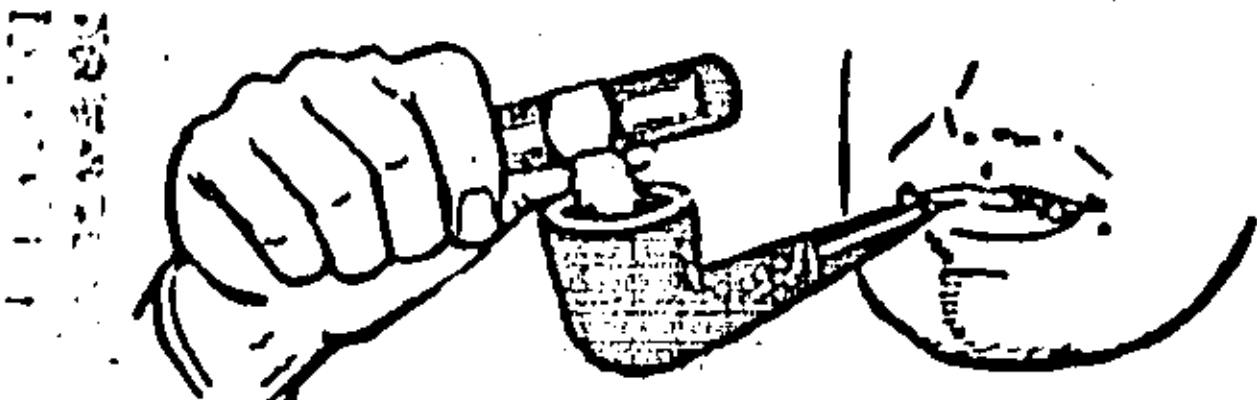
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BRITAIN'S SPORTSMAN OF THE YEAR—DENIS COMPTON

By JOHN ROBERTSON

When Kipling wrote of muddled oafs and flannelled fools, Denis Compton was not even in the cradle, otherwise these much-quoted and immortal lines might have been laughed out of existence.

For young Compton, so-called to distinguish him from his dexterous brother Leslie, is neither an oaf nor a fool, and has won world-wide renown on the cricket and football fields.

Readers of *Sporting Record* acclaimed him as the Sportsman of the Year for 1947. In Britain, and few would be found to quarrel with that verdict. Over 80,000 readers voted, and almost 25 per cent. of the votes went to Compton. The first 12 were:

Denis Compton	22,827
Reg Harris	14,177
Tommy Lawton	7,350
Jack Parker	6,508
Peter Kane	5,896
Stanley Matthews	5,614
Gordon Richards	3,738
Bill Kitchen	3,700
Bill Edrich	3,264
Bruce Woodcock	2,215
Frank Swift	2,105
Freddie Mills	1,519

Compton has all the qualities of the sportsman—versatility, sunny, equable temper, a superb nerve and judgment on the big occasion, and a profound contempt for mediocrity in the shape of hazy bowlers and slow-witted full-backs. Compton is a laughing and out-there ball game who strikes the sporting scenes with complete aplomb, and every now and then flashes out that touch of genius which distinguishes him from ordinary folk.

As a right-handed batsman, left-

handed bowler and incomparable fieldman for Middlesex in any position, Compton has won most of the honours open to cricketers; he plays football consistently on Arsenal's left-wing (incidentally, he is on the verge of a full England cap); and if he had bothered to take golf seriously might easily have challenged the omnipotence of Henry Cotton.

This is no wild extravagance. Compton has all the qualities that go to the making of great all-rounders. But for all his boldness as a cricketer, Compton has all the strokes, as the Australians well know, and with the passing of the years he has mellowed to the extent that he does not sacrifice his wicket as he was wont to do in that halcyon sporting era before the war.

The war probably deprived Denis of an England soccer "cap". He may still play in an international match, though the war gap, service abroad, and a doubtful knee put a brake on his progress. He will be a thorn in the side of the Australian bowlers this summer and, given ordinary luck, should still be scoring immaculate centuries with nonchalant ease twelve years hence.

Kowloon v. Hongkong Chess Match

With the final of the Colony Open Chess Championship drawing to a close in less than a fortnight's time, chess players are still to have some five to six weeks of first class chess before the season closes.

First, there is to be the Championship Finalists v. The Rest match, with, strangely, the Rest more highly favoured to win. With a team that could number on its roll players like L. Karpovich, who has a few days left to reign as Colony Champion, D. E. de Carvalho, Karel Weiss, A. Biriukoff, V. N. Dounaef and possibly G. S. Coxhead, R. C. Gardner or H. Ballerand, the Rest could sweep up the Finalists.

There will be a one week's rest between the last round of the Final and the Finalists v. The Rest. The following week there is to be a Kowloon v. Hongkong match, the first of what, it is hoped, may be a bi-annual or quarterly series, which should prove one of the closest fights of the season.

Hongkong is stronger on the top boards, headed by such local top-notchers as K. M. A. Barnett, L. Karpovich, Karel Weiss and G. S. Coxhead and a lower board line-up that will include To Yu-lau, R. V. Carter and Jacob Ramler among others. This match will not be limited to Kowloon Chess Club members and any Hongkong resident desiring to participate will be given a trial if he writes in to the Hon. Secretary of the Kowloon Chess Club, c/o the Peninsula Hotel.

The probable Kowloon line-up will be F. X. Sequeira, L. Schure, D. E. de Carvalho, R. C. Danenberg, J. P. de Carvalho, P. K. Prokopov, R. C. Gardner and H. Ballerand. A. Biriukoff should the game be limited to eight boards. It would be a good idea to extend the match to as many boards as possible with eight as a minimum.

LIGHTNING TOURNEY

Following this, the Kowloon Chess Club is to hold its first annual Lightning Tournament. This is an innovation locally though Lightning Tournaments are a feature of the chess season with most chess clubs.

This could attract as many as 30 entries and would require preliminary eliminating rounds, possibly even a semi-final. The best way to stage it would be to divide the players into groups of six.

With a group of six a round-robin tournament could be over in under two hours. If there are, say, 24 entries, the four groups will qualify the three top scorers for the semi-final, and the semi-finals the three top scorers from each group for the final.

ANOTHER MATCH

Another match in the offing is the Standard Vacuum Oil Company against the Colony Reserves. It will not be the first time that Standard Oil has appeared as a team. In 1946, with the late C. M. Sequeira playing on top board, they beat the Kowloon Chess Club 3½-1½.

The probable line-ups will be: Standard Oil Company: F. X. Sequeira, L. C. Danenberg, Arthur Gomes, L. A. da Costa and J. H. d'Almeida.

Colony Reserves: L. Karpovich, Karel Weiss or A. Biriukoff, R. W. Carter, Jacob Ramler and A. Archangelky.

THE SEASON

On the whole, the season has not been a bad one so far with 22 players eliminated in the Colony

Tournaments. This does not compare to 1941 when 27 players participated in the Kowloon Chess Club tournaments nor has the standard quite come up yet to previous.

However, a good number of players have shown improved form, among them Ray Danenberg, Johnny Carvalho, V. V. Kolatchoff, R. W. Carter and Arthur Gomes.

A tough problem for the Kowloon Chess Club Committee next season will be the decision on who will be qualified to play for the Club Championship.

Four only competed this year—K. M. A. Barnett, the winner, Alec Nelson, runner-up, Karel Weiss and To Yu-lau. Qualified to compete though they had not entered were G. S. Coxhead, D. E. de Carvalho, A. Biriukoff, R. C. Gardner, H. W. Randall and C. E. Wong.

Newly qualified to compete are V. N. Dounaef, winner of the Premier Reserves Tournament, and Henry Ballerand, runner-up. No decision has as yet been reached on the status of F. X. Sequeira, likely winner or runner-up for the Colony Championship this year, on the basis of his tie for second and third place with Henry Knight in the 1947 tournament.

A REAL POSER

But the real poser comes when the Committee is faced with the problem of whether F. X. Sequeira, L. Schure, Ray Danenberg, Johnny Carvalho and P. K. Prokopov, who proved good enough to qualify for the Colony Championship, are qualified for the Club Championship.

If they are, then another question arises—what about Eugene Tausz. He finished ahead of Prokopov, Schure and Johnny Carvalho in this year's Premier Reserves.

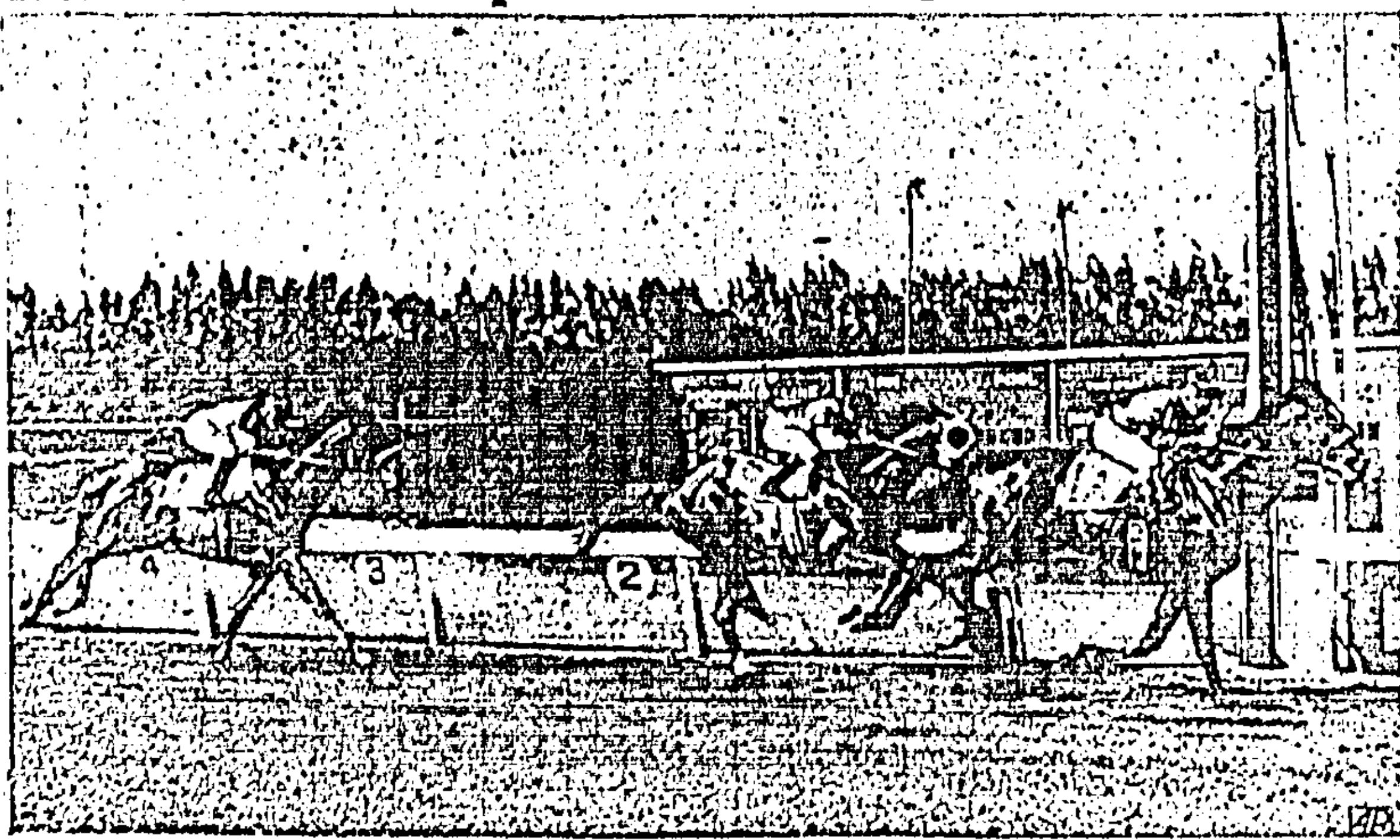
The solution, I think, would be to let them all play. The Club Championship can for one year be a single-round affair.

A new system is needed and, I think, it is time that a promotion and relegation rule should be instituted. This could work well if all those finishing below 40 per cent of the total points after next year's tournament go down to the Premier Reserves and all those finishing with 60 or 70 per cent of the points in the Premier Reserves go up to the Club Championship.

For next year the Premier Reserves would be much weaker than usual if this system is adopted, but it will be strengthened again the following year by the tail-end of the Senior Tournament.

SPORTS FEATURES

Australian Champion Wins Argonaut Handicap



Shannon II, the Australian champion, wins the \$50,000 Argonaut Handicap at Hollywood Park, Inglewood, Calif., with Mafosta second and the favoured On Trust, third. A record breaking crowd of 71,739 saw the race.—AP Wirephoto.

The Swedes Should Finish Olympic Football Champions

There's A Concerted Effort On In Britain To Put Amateur Football Back On The Map

With the Olympic Games Association Football tournament little more than a month away, followers of the game at home are centring their attention on the form of Great Britain's amateurs. The names of the British Olympic football team, together with reserves, will be announced next week.

Tomorrow a strong amateur team, representing Great Britain, meets a Dutch national eleven in Holland. This friendly amateur international match, arranged at the invitation of the Netherlands F.A., will be a most welcome try-out for the players of both countries.

By SEE TEE

It is many years since there was such a concerted and well-planned effort to put British amateur football back on the map. Memories are still fresh of the defeat which Great Britain suffered when she was knocked out of the 1936 Olympic Games soccer tournament at Berlin. It was a shock and a disappointment to many lovers of the game at home.

It was 36 years ago—in 1912, at Stockholm—when Great Britain last won the Olympic soccer crown. In those days Britain was the peer of the soccer world, both amateur and professional.

It is quite a different story now. In the last quarter of a century most of the continent of Europe, and much of South America too, have made great strides in improving their football.

Volumes could be written on the story of how the various foreign pupils, learning little by little at first, then more and more from their

England's guests at a full international match which was played at Highbury on Wednesday, November 19, last year England fielded her strongest available professional eleven: only Stanley Matthews, who had to cry off at twenty-four hours' notice, was absent.

The game ended with Mortensen scoring a magnificent last minute goal for England after a 40-yard individual burst, right through the Swedish ranks. This made the result 4-2 in England's favour. England might have won a lot easier but neglected their efforts as half time approached.

The fact remains, however, that these Swedish amateur footballers, whose captain, Gundar Nordahl, played for the Rest of Europe against Great Britain's best professionals thirteen months ago, were able to live with a strong England team for a full 90 minutes. During one period of the second half of this Highbury game they actually had England back on their heels. Without exaggerating the width of the gap between professional and amateur football craft at home, this suggests that few national amateur elevens will hold the Swedes.

POLISHING UP

But soccer is a game full of hazards. Britain's best soccer experts are concentrating on framing and polishing up the British team. Mait Busby, manager of Manchester United and ex-Scottish international, is in general charge. He may not be able to make another Manchester United of his amateur material, but he should get the very best out of a band of keen, robust footballers.

Three important trial matches have been played. The first at Fratton Park, Portsmouth, took the form of an England v. Scotland encounter. An English A. F. A. side beat the famous Scottish Queen's Park Club 4-0.

Outstanding Scots who seem sure of places in the British Olympic team, are the goal-keeper, Simpson and the left back, Carmichael. Amor, England's out-side left, scored three of his side's four goals.

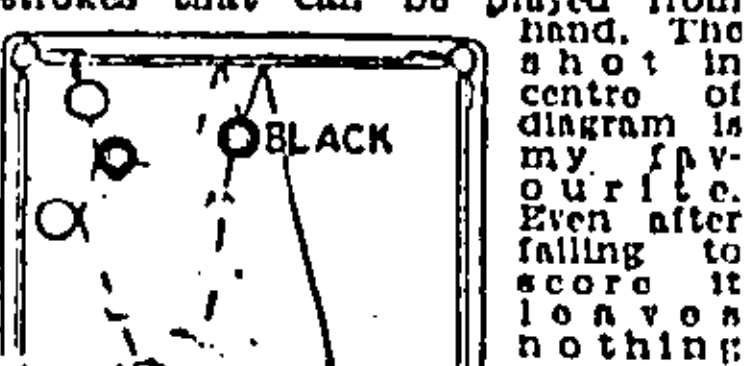
On May 8, a second trial was held at Blackpool, and the same lack of speed on the ball and general hesitancy were still manifest. These were the chief faults with the 1936 team. At Hampden Park, Glasgow, the final trial was held on Saturday, May 29, with a seven o'clock kick-off. In both the Blackpool and Glasgow matches, players from Wales and Ireland took part. There was a considerable improvement in the form shown at Hampden.

In these two trial matches 3 Welshmen, 6 Irishmen, 8 Scots and 14 Englishmen took part. Queen's Park, the famous Scottish amateur club, whose headquarters are the mammoth Hampden Park ground, may confidently expect three or four of its players to be chosen for the British team.

Queen's Park men have the big advantage of being accustomed to big crowds and big grounds. Big match nerves and a general over-awed at the gigantic arrangements at Berlin probably had a lot to do with Britain's 1936 failure.

Arthur Peall says:

AFTER a tie on a black ball game, black is reported, and players decide first shot on the spin of a coin. There are numerous interesting strokes that can be played from the centre of the diagram.



Line on right of diagram indicates track of black when doubled off top cushion into bank pocket. A stroke that requires luck perhaps, but then a near miss will pump black away off the pocket law to the bank cushion. Cannon illustrated is really simple. Play thin on red and cannon, and leave pot red to follow.

British masters, are now better than their teachers in many departments of the game. This article, however, must deal briefly with the amateur's viewpoint.

Belgium were the first new Olympic Soccer champions after World War I. The Belgians won the crown in the 1920 Olympic Games which were held at Antwerp.

SOUTH AMERICAN CHALLENGE

The challenge of South America was strongest in the next two Games: Uruguay were victors on both occasions, first at Paris in 1924 and then at Amsterdam in 1928. Italy won the Olympic football crown at Berlin in 1936. No association football tournament was included in the arrangements for the 1932 Games which were held at Los Angeles.

Although the South American challenge is expected to be as keen as ever, there are strong indications that Sweden may be the football champions of this year's Olympic Games.

There is no professional football in Sweden. The Swedes were

LOOKING AT THE GAMES

Backstroke Hope Has Yet To Win A Championship

By MILLIE HUDSON

Nineteen-year-old John Brockway, of Newport, Mon., has never won a National championship, yet he is the only man back-stroke swimmer named among the 12 selected for our Olympic Games team. He discovered back-stroke to be his best style by a process of elimination.

In 1946 Brockway was not even placed in his back-stroke heat in the Nationals. Last year an appendicitis operation kept him out of competition, except in April when he set two new British native records—one of 1 min. 40.5 sec. for 150 yards, and another of 62.8 sec. for 100 yards—in the Scottish open 150 yards back-stroke championship.

"Up to fifteen years of age I just swam for fun," he told me. "Then I decided to train seriously. I never could do breast-stroke so I tried front crawl, persevering till I was 17. But I was a bad at it that I took up back-stroke as a last chance." A thorough championship win these early days encouraged him.

His first back-stroke time test over the Olympic distance of 100 metres, made about two months ago, was so fast—it was only a few seconds off the Olympic record of 1 min. 5.5 sec.—that he was selected as a certainty for the Games.

Later, at an international universities gala in the "Flow" Marshall-street Baths, he equalled his British record of 62.8 sec., a record which National champion, Bert Kinnear, recently broke by 1.7 sec. at Arbroath.

OTHER CANDIDATES

He swims five days a week and his trainer, James Forsyth, superintendent at the Newport Baths, gives him a time check once a month. Next time he will be seen swimming in competition will be in the National championships at Scarborough next month, after which the other two back-stroke Olympic entrants will be selected.

Aspirants will be the Scot Bert Kinnear, of Wandsworth Emergency Training College, Tony Summers, also of Newport, Mon., and runner-up to Kinnear in the National 100 yards back-stroke event (time 65 sec.), Robert Wardrop, of Motherwell, National junior champion and twin brother of John, an Olympic team free-style entrant, Roger Franks, of London University, and Southern Counties champion, and Brian Manley, of Bromley, Kent.

Others who will be competing at Henley for the Diamonds will be R. W. Verey, the Pole, who has been here before, two Belgian scullers, and three from South Africa, Australia and Ireland.

The interesting comparison is that in July all these will be racing over a course 150 yards longer than the Olympic course will be in August.

Also, at the Henley Regatta they will only race two abreast, instead of three at the Olympics.

See Club Four

Kent School and Princeton University, who are coming to row for the Thames Cup, are not of course affected by this point, because neither can row in the Olympic Games anyway. There is a second-class event.

It probably applies also to Victoria Lake Rowing Club, from South Africa, who have entered for the Wyfold Oars, which is also a Class "B" event.

In the Henley Stewards' Cup, however, which does correspond with the Olympic Fours, we shall have the See Club, from Zurich, who were beaten here last season by Thames.

There is also expected a Czechoslovakian four, whilst in the double sculls, the only Olympic rowing title

which we hold, opposition is coming from Belgium and Australia.

Most significant fact is, however, that no overseas eight has entered for the Grand Challenge Cup, which gives our Olympic selectors the opportunity to use this classic event as the Olympic trial race.

Whether they will do so or not is unknown, and only this week Bert Barry, who is coaching a workmen's eight, told me he cannot get information to when his crew will be asked to race.

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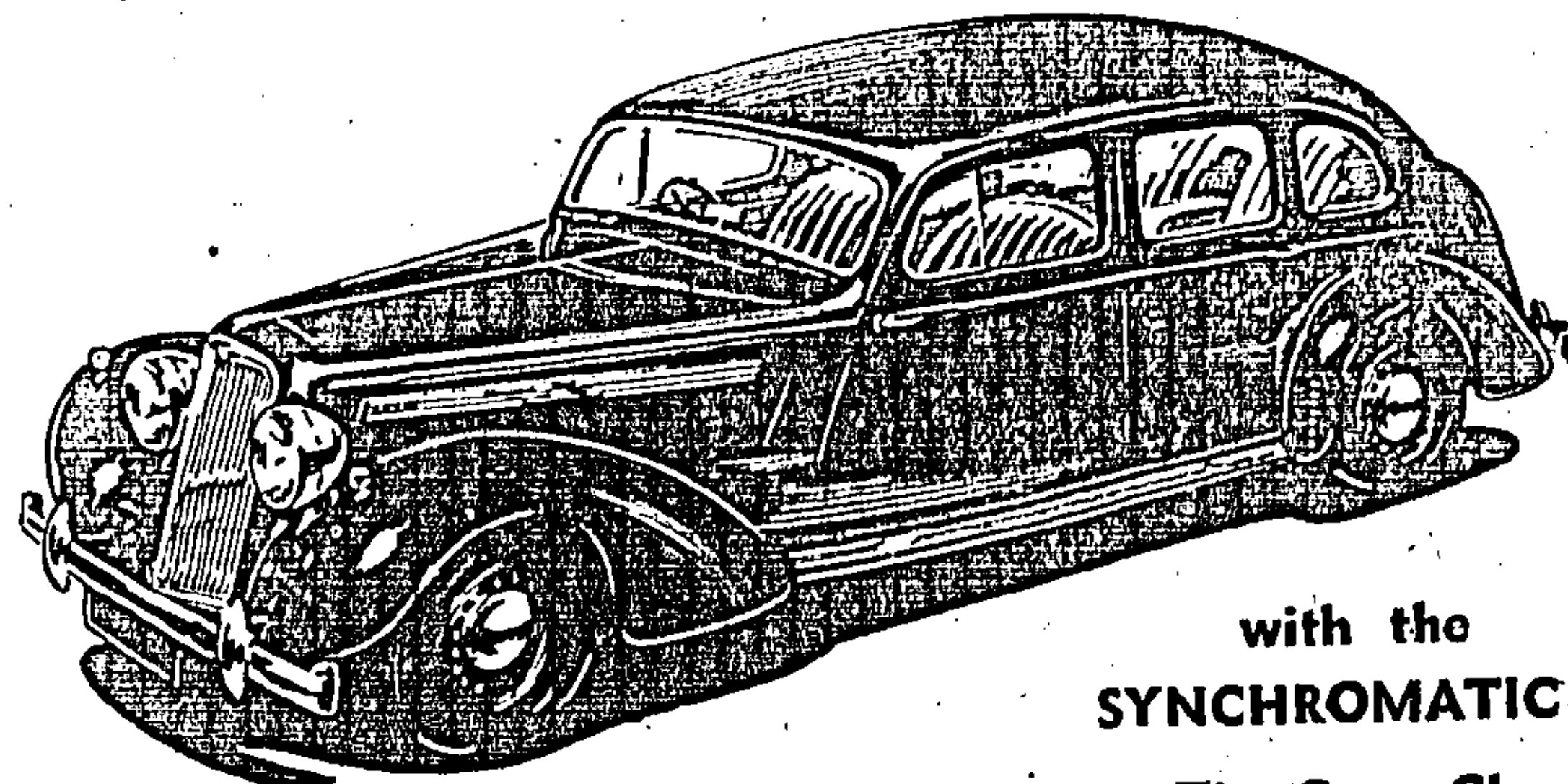
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